

U.N. talks on Afghanistan adjourn

GENEVA (R) — Afghanistan and Pakistan Monday ended a fourth round of talks aimed at finding a political solution to the six-year-old conflict in Afghanistan and ensuring the withdrawal of 115,000 Soviet troops, a United Nations spokeswoman said. There was no immediate word on the outcome of the talks, conducted through U.N. mediator Diego Cordovez. The spokeswoman said this round would formally close Tuesday with a news conference by Mr. Cordovez. Mr. Cordovez has held talks in Geneva since June 1982 with representatives of Afghanistan and Pakistan. Because Pakistan does not recognise the Soviet-installed government in Kabul he holds separate meetings with the two sides. The negotiations are called "proximity talks" because the two delegations are in nearby rooms.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جوردان تيمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية والرأي

French premier arrives in Algeria

ALGIERS (R) — French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius arrived Monday for a visit during which diplomats said he would try to ease tension in relations with Algeria. Mr. Fabius said on arrival relations between France and Algeria were "privileged" and his visit would strengthen friendship between Paris and its former North African colony. The tension arose from a recent wave of racist incidents in France where 800,000 Algerians live and from Algerian suspicions that France leans toward Morocco in its North African policy. Algeria and Morocco clash on the Western Sahara issue, a topic likely to be discussed when Mr. Fabius meets President Chadli Benjedid Tuesday, diplomats said. He is due to go home Tuesday. Algiers backs the Polisario Front, whose guerrillas have been fighting a desert war against Moroccan troops for over nine years for control of the Western Sahara.

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Fahd receives Hussein's message

AMMAN (J.T.) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia Monday received a message from His Majesty King Hussein, Radio Jordan said. The radio did not give details of the message other than saying that it was delivered to King Fahd by Royal Court Chief Marwan Qasem in a meeting attended by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal.

Saudi crown prince arrives in Vienna

VIENNA (R) — Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz arrived Monday on a three-day visit for economic talks with Austrian leaders. He was welcomed at Vienna's Schwechat airport by Austrian Chancellor Fred Sinowatz and Foreign Minister Leopold Graf. The prince will discuss international and bilateral issues with Mr. Sinowatz Tuesday and is also due to meet President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger.

Norway closes embassy in Beirut

OSLO (R) — Norway has closed its Beirut embassy because of growing violence in the Lebanese capital, the Foreign Ministry said Monday. A ministry spokesman said the embassy closed at the weekend for the sake of the staff of two Norwegian nationals, who had lived through gun battles and explosions near their office in recent weeks. The Lebanese government was informed of the decision and Norway would cover Lebanon from a hotel in Damascus until the security situation improved, he added. Canada announced earlier this month that it was closing its Beirut embassy because of the dangers to personnel.

Geneva negotiators hold full session

GENEVA (AP) — The six key U.S. and Soviet arms control negotiators met for just over three hours Monday in a full session at the midway point of the second round of talks. U.S. spokesman Terry Shroeder said the negotiators, headed by Max M. Kampelman and Viktor P. Karlov, discussed the "whole gamut of subjects" as is customary in joint meetings. The session at the U.S. arms control offices lasted three hours and five minutes.

Benjedid to visit Spain next week

MADRID (AP) — Algeria's President Chadli Benjedid is scheduled to visit Spain as a guest of King Juan Carlos July 1-3, the Foreign Affairs Ministry announced Monday. King Juan Carlos visited Algeria in May 1983. Foreign Minister Ahmad Taleb Ibrahim, who is to accompany Mr. Benjedid, is to sign an economic cooperation agreement with his Spanish counterpart Fernando Moran. The Algerian president is scheduled to hold talks with Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez and the king during his stay in Madrid.

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Berri adds new term for hostage release

Amal leader says all U.S. warships should quit Lebanese waters; Israel frees 31 detainees

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri set a new condition Monday for the release of 40 American hijack hostages held in Beirut — the departure of U.S. warships, he said were in Lebanese waters — but Washington denied it had any warships in the area.

Mr. Berri also accused Israel of lack of goodwill in freeing only 31 of the 766 prisoners whose release has been demanded by hijackers who commandeered an American airliner on June 14.

"The sailing of the American fleet close to the Lebanese coast makes us add another condition for the release of the passengers, this time from Amal," the Amal militia leader said. "Namely, that the American fleet leaves our shores."

Referring to the release of detainees from Israel's Adit prison, Mr. Berri told a group of Lebanese journalists: "The American people were expecting Israel to release them all, but it set free only 31... there is no goodwill as far as the Israeli move is concerned... there is no link between the release of these detainees and the hostage issue."

The hijackers have not responded to Israel's move and still hold 37 passengers and three crewmen from the Trans World Airlines (TWA) Boeing 727 seized on an Athens-Rome flight.

President Reagan has massed a powerful fleet in the Eastern Mediterranean since the hijacking and at least one U.S. warship has been spotted by reporters off Beirut.

Mr. Berri said Mr. Reagan was bound by a 1982 pledge by his former Middle East envoy Philip Habib to secure the release of all of Israel's prisoners.

He said Mr. Habib signed a pledge to the Lebanese government to safeguard prisoners held by Israel and implement international agreements affecting them.

"This pledge is still effective... it is compulsory for the United States to call on Israel to release the detainees and send them back to their country, with or without any plane incident," Berri said.

In Washington, Defence Department spokesman Robert O'Brien, asked about the new demand stated by Mr. Berri, said: "There are no U.S. navy ships in Lebanese waters."

He added that the United States recognises a three-mile international limit but refused to comment further.

The Pentagon spokesman reiterated previous statements that "our aircraft have not violated Lebanese airspace."

The U.S. has denied broadcast reports in the Middle East that U.S. navy F-14 fighter jets had "buzzed" Beirut airport and flown over the city.

The White House Monday voiced hope that the TWA hostage crisis would not be prolonged and said diplomatic efforts were continuing for the release of the hostages.

Washington criticised Israel's deportation of prisoners from South Lebanon in April as a breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention on treatment of civilians in occupied territory. But Mr. Reagan has refused to ask Israel for their release in return for freedom for the hijack hostages.

The deportations were similarly criticised by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the United Nations, France and Britain. Israel denies they infringed the convention, to which

it is a signatory. Hundreds of relatives greeted the prisoners on Monday as they reached the South Lebanese city of Tyre under ICRC escort.

One freed prisoner, Youssef Mohammad, said he was told by Israeli guards more detainees would be released next week. He had no further details.

An Israeli gunboat cruised offshore Tyre as the prisoners were returning home to freedom.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said the rest of the Lebanese prisoners "will be released when the situation in southern Lebanon improves."

In an interview with ABC Television's "Good Morning America," Mr. Shamir said, "when there will be quiet, there will be no reason to keep these prisoners."

Earlier, Israel Radio quoted Mr. Shamir as saying the release was hasty and a capitulation to "terrorism."

Several newspapers said all the Lebanese detainees should be freed (Detainees release draws mixed reaction, page 2).

In Damascus, official Syrian sources told Reuters contacts between the United States and Syria were continuing as part of multinational efforts to end the hostage crisis.

President Reagan said Monday the United States would not use force to resolve the crisis in Beirut. "Yes," Mr. Reagan shouted to reporters at the White House when asked if he had ruled out a military response in Beirut. He did not elaborate.

Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz took the same position in comments on the Israeli release of prisoners.

Commenting on Mr. Reagan's statement that he had decided against using force to free the hostages, an Amal spokesman said: "He knows he can kill Nabih Berri. He can kill maybe 10,000 Shi'ites, but he cannot save the hostages..."

Paying the price for the past, page 4

Bush: Air India crash has shaken world conscience

ROME (R) — U.S. Vice-President George Bush said Monday the crash of an Air India Jumbo jet had "shaken the conscience of the world" and explained his new assignment from President Reagan to form a task force to combat "terrorism."

Speaking at a news conference after meeting Italian leaders and the Pope, he strongly reaffirmed the U.S. refusal to ask Israel to release prisoners in exchange for the freedom of 40 American hijack hostages held in Lebanon.

Mr. Bush said he did not know the cause of the crash that killed 329 people aboard the Indian airliner off the coast of Ireland Sunday but noted that there had been threats against Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi recently.

"I do know that there have been threats and suggestions by elements hostile to the prime minister that some action would be taken," Mr. Bush said.

"Whether that had anything to do with this Indian flight we really don't know. I must say it went through my mind as it went through everybody else's mind."

"I would hate to think that anyone was so deprived that they would take 300 and some innocent lives to attempt to settle some grievance... but that incident has shaken the conscience of the world... it has made a tremendous personal impact on me."

Two extremist Sikh groups have claimed responsibility in the U.S. for planting a bomb on the plane. Mr. Bush, whose talks with Prime Minister Bettino Craxi and Foreign Minister Giulio Andreotti included efforts to combat "terrorism," said the Italians had assured him of "utmost cooperation" in his new assignment.

Mr. Reagan announced last week that Mr. Bush would lead a government task force to study U.S. action against "terrorism" and to coordinate cooperation with U.S. allies.

He said the group would draw on outside experts and added that the U.S. had great respect for the way Italy had handled its "terrorism" problem.

Discovery lands after seven-day mission

EDWARDS AIR FORCE BASE, California (AP) — Space shuttle Discovery returned to Earth Monday after a successful flight in which it launched a record four satellites including one for Arab countries and served as a laser target in the first "Star Wars" space shuttle test.

Commander Dan Brandenstein and pilot John Creighton landed Discovery on a wide-open dry lake bed at Edwards Air Force Base in California's Mojave Desert. Discovery circled the Earth 111 times, a journey of 4.6 million kilometres in seven days.

On hand to meet the shuttle were 10 Saudi Arabian princes, including four brothers of Prince



Bodies of victims recovered from sea off the Irish coast following the crash Sunday of an Air India jumbo jet are laid out at the Cork regional hospital (AP wirephoto)

Ships search for 'black box' of crashed Air India plane

CORK, Ireland (Agencies) — Search teams Monday raced against time to find two flight recorders from an Air India jumbo jet that crashed in the Atlantic with 329 people aboard.

The "black box" recorders with vital data on the Boeing 747's plunge could stop transmitting in 48 hours, officials said. The data could establish whether the plane was blown up by a bomb.

Officials coordinating the search have given up hope of finding any survivors from Sunday's disaster, one of the worst in aviation history. "It's merely a body count now," one official said.

Irish communications department official Vincent Feehan said the recorders were believed to be lying in more than 2,000 metres of water 240 kilometres off southwest Ireland. The plane was flying from Canada to India when it went down.

Aviation experts said evidence about the crash pointed to a bomb and the Indian government has launched a probe into reports that Sikh extremists may have sabotaged the airliner (See page 8).

The captain of a Panamanian freighter was quoted Monday as saying he saw an explosion rip the plane apart before it plunged into the sea.

A spokesman for the Spanish fishermen's radio station Onda Pesquera in San Sebastian told Reuters: "We monitored a radio transmission between the freighter captain, Esteban Fraile, and his London office in which he said he saw an explosion rock the rear section of the plane at 0716 GMT."

He quoted Fraile as saying the plane did two complete loops before breaking up and plunging into the sea.

In Montreal, police removed three "suspicious" pieces of luggage before the flight took off, ministry of transport spokeswoman Jacqueline Richard said after the crash.

They were checked several hours after the crash, said Rubin Ginzburg, general manager of airports. But no explosives or weapons were found in them, only an iron and a radio, he said. (See page 8).

Air traffic controllers at Shannon airport have set the time of the crash at 0715 GMT. The Boeing, en route from Toronto and Montreal to Bombay and New Delhi, was approaching Ireland when it plummeted into the sea

King condoles Gandhi

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday expressed condolences to the Indian prime minister over Sunday's tragic crash of an Air India jetliner which plummeted into the Atlantic off Irish coast, killing 329 passengers and crew on board.

In a telephone call he made to Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, the King asked the Indian leader to convey the sympathy and condolences of the Jordanian government to the people of India, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat also sent a message of condolences to the Indian prime minister, sources told the Jordan Times.

Ships and helicopters Monday widened their search for bodies but in the first few hours found only one more, taking the count to 131.

Search officials said some bodies seen floating in the sea Sunday had apparently disappeared Monday (See page 8). They said bodies usually only floated for 10 to 12 hours.

Officials said the flight recorders would have important data which would enable crash investigators to build up a picture of the final moments of Flight 182 and explain why the experienced Indian pilot never sent out a distress signal.

The British navy ship Challenger, with divers and deep-sea equipment on board, was helping in the search.

But officials said it was unlikely Challenger's equipment could reach the depth of the missing flight recorders.

A British Defence Ministry spokesman said Air India had chartered a recovery ship, Guardian Locator, to assist a team of Indian crash investigators being flown in from Delhi.

The seven-man Indian team, who will lead aviation experts from Britain, Canada, the United States and Ireland in the inquiry, arrived in London Monday en

route to Ireland. A Guardian spokesman said he hoped the ship would have a remotely-operated vehicle on board to send down to the seabed. He said the vessel was being readied in the British port of Great Yarmouth and would leave Tuesday.

Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald flew to Cork Monday to talk to medical teams and convey his condolences to Indian Ambassador Kiran Doshi.

Mr. Fitzgerald refused to be drawn on whether a bomb had destroyed the plane. But he said the coroner examining the bodies would investigate the possibility of criminal action.

An Indian spokesman said the Delhi government also was investigating possible involvement of two Sikh fugitives accused in an aborted plot to assassinate Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi in the United States earlier this month.

Canadian press reports said police were seeking Lal Singh and Ammand Singh as suspects in the Air India crash and Sunday's explosion at the Tokyo airport of a container taken off a Canadian plane.

The Canadian reports quoted Indian officials as saying one of the Sikhs had flown to Vancouver and had a ticket to fly to Tokyo on the Canadian Pacific jetliner carrying the luggage that exploded.

The FBI put out a world-wide alert last month seeking the arrests of the two Sikhs in connection with an alleged plot to murder Mr. Gandhi during his June 12-15 U.S. visit. Five other Sikhs were arrested in the case.

Hebron deputy dies at 67

AMMAN (J.T.) — Member of the Lower House of Parliament Sidki Sadek Al Jaa'br'i was laid to rest in the Israeli occupied West Bank town of Hebron Monday.

A statement issued by House Speaker Akel Al Fayez said Monday Mr. Jaa'br'i, 67, died in his hometown, Hebron, on Sunday.

Mr. Jaa'br'i was first elected member of the Lower House in 1962 and also served as deputy mayor of Hebron until 1961.

Mr. Jaa'br'i, who represented Hebron in the House was known for his role in the Palestinian armed struggle prior to the establishment of Israel and in founding the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in 1964 in Jerusalem.



Sidki Sadek Al Jaa'br'i

Big quantity of narcotics destroyed in Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Anti-Narcotics and Forgery Department Monday destroyed a large quantity of confiscated narcotics, including hashish, heroin, opium and captagon, estimated at a street-value of JD 6 million. The narcotics were burned at kilns of the Jordan Cement Company Plant at Fuheis.

Colonel Hashem Al Qaisi, head of the department, told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that the narcotics destroyed Monday was part of the department's haul in one year. The rest of the confiscated narcotics will be destroyed against those who brought

(Continued on page 2)

CEROLL
Budapest
See page 3



Direct National Dialling for telephone services is now available among 20 cities, towns, and villages in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The following table indicates the area code of each location.

City	Area Code	City	Area Code
Amman	06	Anjarah	04
Irbid	02	Salt	05
Ramtha	02	Tafleh	07
Hoson	02	Q.A. Int. Airport	08
Sarieh	02	Madaba	08
Karak	03	Nefel/Madaba	08
Ma'an	03	Jureineh/Madaba	08
Aqaba	03	Zarqa	09
Jerash	04	Russeifa	09
Mafraq	04		
Ajloun	04		

Eng. Mohammad Shahid Ismail
Director General

Greece wants better ties with U.S. despite American 'unfairness'

ATHENS (R) — Greek Foreign Minister Yannis Haralambopoulos called U.S. criticism of Athens airport security unfair Monday, but said his country still wanted better ties with Washington.

Speaking in a parliamentary debate on the newly-elected Socialist government's policy statement which was to end Monday night with a vote of confidence, he also pledged to put Greek interests before NATO and said these need not always conflict.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu read the policy statement on Saturday. It reaffirmed his commitment to the eventual closure of U.S. military bases in Greece and to greater social welfare, health spending and public supervision of industry.

Mr. Haralambopoulos told parliament: "We want an improvement of relations (with the U.S.) and we have said so officially, on the basis of mutual interests and mutual respect."

He described President Ronald Reagan's recommendation to Americans not to use Athens air-

interests can go along with or coincide with NATO interests... then we have no objection."

He said Greece opposed the modification of the veto rights enjoyed by members of the European Community. The bloc must first close the gap between poor Southern and rich Northern states before seeking greater political unity, he added.

Earlier, New Democracy leader Constantine Mitsotakis and other conservatives attacked the government over economic and foreign policy. Mr. Mitsotakis said he had warned the government of the dangers it faced if Greece was seen as soft on "terrorists."

Other conservative deputies said foreign borrowing was rising too fast and argued that Greece should force a rescheduling of Greek debts through the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

The socialists, who have 161 out of the 300 parliamentary seats, were expected to win the confidence vote easily.

Big quantity of narcotics destroyed

(Continued from page 1)

them to the country, Col. Qaisi said.

Twenty-five non-Jordanians have been arrested in connection with trafficking in heroin and the department also seized 10 kilograms of heroin from them, Col. Qaisi said. The heroin was on its way from Syria to Egypt, Europe, and the United States through Jordan, he said. The traffickers were referred to court and sentenced to prison terms ranging from five to 10 years, he said.

Several gangs, engaged in smuggling hashish through Jordan to other countries in the Arabian Peninsula, were also apprehended by the department, Col. Qaisi said. About 40 of these criminals have been jailed for terms ranging from five to 10 years in addition to fines, he said.

The department seized a total of six million captagon pills and arrested 100 people of various nationalities in connection with the smuggling, Col. Qaisi said. He explained that most of the pills were smuggled through the eastern desert of Jordan in hidden compartments of vehicles. The arrested criminals received jail terms ranging from five to 15 years in addition to fines, he said.

A total of about 200 people have been arrested in connection with crimes related to narcotic trafficking and referred to courts, he added.

Denktash's party heads for victory in elections

NICOSIA (R) — The centre-right National Unity Party (UBP) was heading for victory Monday as counting continued from Sunday's parliamentary elections in the breakaway Turkish-Cypriot state, but was denied an overall majority.

With six ballot boxes still to be opened, the UBP had 37 per cent of the vote, giving it 24 of the 50 seats in parliament. UBP officials said the rest of the count would not affect the seat distribution and a coalition was likely.

Political analysts forecast an alliance between the UBP and New Dawn (YDP), a centre-right party representing settlers from Turkey. YDP had four seats on nine per cent of the vote, just past the eight per cent minimum for representation in the house.

Two other parties among the seven contesting the poll, both left-wing, also won seats — the Turkish Republican Party (CIP) with 21 per cent of the vote and 12 seats and the Communal Liberation Party (TKP) with 16 per cent and 10 seats.

Reports from polling stations indicated an 86-per cent turnout among the 94,000 eligible voters, officials said.

Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash considers the vote the final step in establishing parliamentary democracy in the self-proclaimed Turkish republic of northern Cyprus.

He unilaterally declared the north independent in 1983, but it is recognised only by Ankara and

has been condemned by the United Nations.

Elected president as an independent on June 9, Mr. Denktash has remained above party politics and did not actively back the UBP, which he formed, in the campaign for Sunday's election.

In another poll last month, Turkish Cypriots approved a new constitution for the breakaway state. Greek Cypriots see the polls as further consolidating Cyprus' de facto partition and the government described Sunday's election as illegal.

It could not be considered a free expression of Turkish Cypriots' will as Turkish troops remained in the north and illegal settlers from Turkey comprised over a third of eligible voters, it said in a statement.

The Mediterranean island has been divided into an ethnic Turkish north and Greek south since Turkish troops invaded in 1974 following a short-lived coup backed by the military junta then ruling Greece. An estimated 17,000 Turkish troops remain in the north.

U.N.-sponsored talks aimed at setting up a federation between Greek and Turkish Cypriots collapsed in January.

Mr. Denktash says the basis for any talks must be a Turkish Cypriot republic guaranteed by Turkey, and equal status with the south for its community, which comprises 20 per cent of the island's population.



Some of the 766 Lebanese prisoners walking around are demanded by hijackers of a TWA plane held in Beirut (AP wirephoto)

Sudan, Ethiopia to restore full diplomatic relations

KHARTOUM (AP) — Sudan and neighbouring Ethiopia have agreed to resume full diplomatic relations and exchange ambassadors very soon, a senior Sudanese official says.

Major General Fadlulla Nassir Burman, member of the ruling transitional military council, also indicated in a news conference on Sunday that Ethiopia has agreed to stop aiding a rebellion in southern Sudan against the Khartoum central government — a major source of friction between the two countries since early 1983.

The agreement was the second step in less than two months by

Sudan's new regime, which seized power in an April 6 military coup, to normalise relations with neighbouring countries.

Sudan and northwestern neighbour Libya restored diplomatic ties in early May following a four-year rupture.

Diplomatic relations between Sudan and Ethiopia were downgraded to charge d'affaires level little more than two years ago. This followed charges by then Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri that Ethiopia was aiding the southern rebellion led by Col. John Garang, commander of the so-called Sudan People's Liberation Army.

Iran, Libya pledge efforts to 'eliminate Israel'

TRIPOLI (AP) — Iran and Libya have pledged to work for the "elimination" of Israel and form "the Jerusalem army" to carry out their struggle against the Jewish state, Libya's official JANA news agency reported Monday.

In a joint statement, the two countries also declared that they reject attempts to reduce oil prices "even if that resulted in a reduction of quota production." They urged other members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to defend the organisation "as a balancing power for the protection of the interests of its members and those of the Third World peoples."

The statement was issued Sunday night following an official visit here last week by the speaker of the Iranian parliament, Hashmi Rafsanjani, JANA said.

It said the document was signed by Mr. Rafsanjani and Libya's number two leader, Major Abul Salaam Jalloud.

In the 10-point communique, Libya pledged to "stand firmly by" Iran's revolutionary gov-

ernment in its war against Iraq, and Iran endorsed Libya's claim to the Gulf of Sidra, "considering it an integral part of the internal Libyan Arab waters," JANA said.

Libya considers the Gulf part of its territorial waters — a claim the United States does not recognise. Libya and the United States often have clashed over the area in recent years, including a brief air battle in 1981 in which U.S. fighter planes shot down two Libyan jets.

The statement said the two governments asserted "their stand against Zionism, American imperialism and reactionary agents." "The two sides reiterate their total commitment to work for the total liberation of the Palestinian territory and the elimination of the Zionist entity with whom the conflict is for existence, not of borders," JANA quoted the statement as saying.

It said the two sides also declared their "determination to form the Jerusalem army to liberate Palestine and set up an international Islamic revolutionary league." It did not elaborate.

World journalists condemn Israeli practices

The following is reprinted from the CAABU (Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding) Bulletin.

LONDON — The Brussels-based International Federation of Journalists (IFJ) has strongly condemned Israel's harassment of Palestinian journalists in the occupied territories, and its heavy censorship of Arab newspapers.

A 40-page report prepared by an IFJ delegation which visited Israel and the territories last autumn notes that all four main Palestinian dailies have to submit all copy to a military censor in Jerusalem before publication, and that almost all the material censored relates to the Palestinian national cause or Palestinian nationalism. So much copy is barred that papers must routinely prepare between 20 and 50 per cent extra copy.

The IFJ report, which was unanimously approved by the federation's executive committee, says that an even bigger problem is the physical harassment suffered by Palestinian journalists. It cites examples of journalists being placed under house or town arrest, and being detained while trying to cover events such as demonstrations. Moreover, the report gives accounts from Palestinian journalists of severe beatings at the hands of the Israeli military authorities.

In addition to censorship, says the IFJ, Palestinian newspapers are subjected to periodic suspension from publication and restrictions on circulation.

Detainee release draws mixed Israeli reaction

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's decision to free 31 Lebanese prisoners on Monday drew praise from those who saw it as a gesture of goodwill towards the United States and dissent from those who viewed it as surrender to hijackers' demands.

Most of the Israeli media reported that three leading cabinet members from the right-wing Likud bloc objected to the decision, announced Sunday as hijackers were holding 40 American hostages in Beirut and demanding that Israel free more than 700 prisoners it captured in South Lebanon.

Israel said its decision to release a small group of prisoners had nothing to do with the hostage crisis and was in keeping with its plans to release the captives in several stages. Four other groups of prisoners brought here from Lebanon were released before the June 14 TWA hijacking.

The remaining 766 prisoners, of whom about 500 are Shi'ites, were rounded up in Israeli raids against resistance activists in South Lebanon and moved here on April 2 when Israel was pulling out of Lebanon.

The daily Hadashot newspaper reported that 26 of the detainees freed Monday were Shi'ites and the five others were Sunni Muslims. An Israeli military source, speaking on condition of anonymity, confirmed that most were Shi'ites but did not give an exact number.

Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in a CBS-TV interview Sunday that some of those being freed had successfully appealed against their detention to an Israeli district judge and would "have been freed soon anyway."

The government's effort to explain its decision to release some of the prisoners drew criticism from the Maariv daily.

The newspaper editorialised that "it is unclear at whom Israel is directing its recurring promises that there is no link between freeing the Shi'ite detainees and the plane hijacking. The Shi'ites will certainly not be convinced..."

But most editorials praised the decision, saying Israel owed it to its powerful ally, the United States. "Our obligations to help Washington, as we would want it to help us," wrote the daily Davar, which is published by Prime Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party.

Hadashot newspaper identified the three cabinet dissenters as Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and two former defence ministers, Moshe Arens, now minister without portfolio, and Ariel Sharon, who is now minister of trade and industry.

Prime Minister Peres, interviewed Sunday by the U.S. television network NBC, said his country "will not make a move that may appear as though we are surrendering to the blackmail."

Mr. Peres said any further releases of prisoners would follow consideration of "the general perception of the present situation, namely, we wouldn't like to make a surrender or make something which may appear as a surrender."

If the hijackers respond to the release of the 31 by releasing some Americans, Mr. Peres said, "we shall keep the very same line that the United States is taking, and it will be not to surrender to this blackmail."

Mr. Peres said he was not sure if releasing all the prisoners would produce the desired result.

Kuwaiti parliamentarians question aid undertakings

KUWAIT (R) — National Assembly deputies have begun to question Kuwait's aid to frontline Arab states bordering Israel, assembly speaker Ahmad Al Sadon said.

The Arabic daily Al Watan quoted him Monday as saying there was a body of opinion in the chamber which believed Kuwait should review its provision of aid under an agreement reached at an Arab summit in Baghdad in 1978. Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and five other oil producing states pledged to pay \$30 billion to Syria, Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) over 10 years. Egypt was excluded because of its Camp David accords with Israel.

The assembly's defence committee chairman, Hadi Hayef Al Howella, said recently there was a view in the assembly that aid to Syria should be cut. Mr. Sadon, as deputy speaker last September, urged the government to stop aid to Jordan following its resumption of diplomatic ties with Cairo.

Kuwait has already cut aid to Syria, Jordan and the PLO because of a drop in its oil revenues. It earmarked 100 million Kuwait dinars (\$340 million) for them in the 1984/85 fiscal year ending on June 30 but this was down from

165 million dinars (\$561 million) the previous year.

KD 100m aid planned

Al Watan also quoted Nasser Al Rodhan, a member of the assembly's finance committee, as saying the government planned again to budget 100 million dinars in aid for 1985/86, of which 57 million (\$194 million) would go to Syria and 43 million (\$146 million) to Jordan and the PLO.

But he forecast this would be cut because Kuwait should not have to live up to the Baghdad accord while other signatories neglected their commitments.

"I believe the finance committee will cancel some of the aid to Arab countries, because we find some states committed to the summit agreement do not meet obligations," he said.

Jordan has received no aid from Algeria and Libya since the Baghdad pledge, while Iraq stopped payments after war broke out with Iran in 1980.

The other donors under the accord are Qatar and the United Arab Emirates.

Saudi Arabia, the largest Arab oil producer, has been the only donor state which fulfilled its aid obligations in full until now.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION
Tel. 77311-19

MAIN CHANNEL
17:00 Koran
17:30 Cartoons
17:40 Children's Programmes
18:25 Silver Spoons
18:50 Programme Review
19:00 Arabic Series
20:00 News in Arabic
20:40 Arabic Series
21:00 Tomorrow's Programs
22:00 Arabic Series
23:00 News in Arabic
23:10 Religious Programme

FOREIGN CHANNEL
17:30 German Programme for Children
18:00 French Programme: Timon et Pton
19:00 News in French
19:15 French Varieties
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Kate and Allie
21:10 Stroud for a Nightingale
21:40 News in English
22:15 Feature Film: The Big Fox

RADIO JORDAN
855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 95.60 KHz, SW 77411-19

07:00 Light Music
07:30 News Desk
08:00 Morning Show
10:00 News Summary
10:05 Morning Show Contd.
11:00 Pop Session Contd.
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session Contd.
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session Contd.
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Country Music
14:15 Instrumentals
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals
16:30 Old Favorites
17:00 Science Report
17:30 Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:05 Top Twenty
19:00 News Summary
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show Contd.
22:00 Evening Show Contd.
22:05 Evening Show Contd.
22:57 News Headlines
14:00 Close down

BBC WORLD SERVICE
639, 720, 1413 KHz

07:00 Newsdesk 07:30 Wimbledon Report 07:45 Financial News 07:55 Reflections 08:00 World News 08:09 24 Hours News Summary 08:20 World News 08:45 The World Today 09:00 Newsdesk 09:30 Rock Solid 10:00 World News 10:09 24 Hours News Summary 10:30 A Future for the Past 10:45 Network U.K. 11:00 World News 11:09 Reflections 11:15 Six of One 11:30 Sacred Symphonies 12:00 World News 12:09 British News Review 12:15 The World Today 12:30 Financial News 12:40 Look Ahead 12:45 Wimbledon Report 13:00 News Summary followed by Discovery 13:30 Passing Time 14:00 World News 14:09 News about Britain 14:15 World News 14:25 A Letter from Scotland 14:30 Sports International 15:00 Radio Newsworld 15:15 Mission to Turkeys 15:45 Sports Round-up 16:00 World News 16:09 24 Hours News Summary 16:30 Network UK 16:45 Recording of the Week 17:00 Outlook 17:05 Merrie England's Music 18:00 Radio Newsworld 18:15 A Jolly Good Show 18:40 World News 18:49 News Summary 19:15 Wimbledon '85 19:45 The World Today 20:00 World News 20:09 A Letter from Scotland 20:30 Scotland This Week 20:45 Sports Round-up 21:00 Newsdesk 21:30 Nature Notebook 21:40 The Farming World 22:30 Outlook: News Summary 22:39 Stock Market Report 22:45 That's Tru! 23:00 World News 23:09 24 Hours News Summary 23:30 Mission to Turkeys 24:00 News Summary, Waveguide 00:10 Rock Solid 00:15 International Soccer Special 01:00 World News; The World Today 01:25 A Letter from Scotland 01:30 Financial News 01:40 Reflections 01:50 Sports Round-up 02:00 World News 02:09 Commentary 02:15 Romantic Piano 02:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA
MW 1260 & SW 7200, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 15210 KHz

07:00 News 07:10 Newsline 07:30 VOA Morning 08:00 News 08:10 Newsline 08:30 VOA Morning 09:00 News 09:10 Newsline 09:30 VOA Morning/News Summary 10:00 News 10:10 Newsline 10:30 Music USA 10:40 News 10:50 Newsline 11:00 News 11:10 Newsline 11:30 Music USA 11:40 News 11:50 Newsline 12:00 News 12:10 Newsline 12:30 Music USA 12:40 News 12:50 Newsline 13:00 News 13:10 Newsline 13:30 Music USA 13:40 News 13:50 Newsline 14:00 News 14:10 Newsline 14:30 Music USA 14:40 News 14:50 Newsline 15:00 News 15:10 Newsline 15:30 Music USA 15:40 News 15:50 Newsline 16:00 News 16:10 Newsline 16:30 Music USA 16:40 News 16:50 Newsline 17:00 News 17:10 Newsline 17:30 Music USA 17:40 News 17:50 Newsline 18:00 News 18:10 Newsline 18:30 Music USA 18:40 News 18:50 Newsline 19:00 News 19:10 Newsline 19:30 Music USA 19:40 News 19:50 Newsline 20:00 News 20:10 Newsline 20:30 Music USA 20:40 News 20:50 Newsline 21:00 News 21:10 Newsline 21:30 Music USA 21:40 News 21:50 Newsline 22:00 News 22:10 Newsline 22:30 Music 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NEWS IN BRIEF

Obeid regulates taxi fares

AMMAN (J.T.) — Minister of Transport Farhi Obeid has issued regulations enforcing current taxi fares and amending regulations pertaining to the time and place of starting taxi metres, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported. The minister has fixed the metre opening fare at 150 fils, the rate for each 118 metres at 10 fils and the rate for waiting at 10 fils for every 48 seconds. Mr. Obeid said that taxis called by telephone should only start their metres when they reach their pick-up place. Taxi owners contacted by telephone told the Jordan Times they thought the move was "unfair since taxi owners will be consuming fuel without being paid for it."

JEA director, Italian envoy hold talks

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) Director General Mohammad Arafah Monday discussed with Italian Ambassador in Amman Luigi Amaduzzi existing technical cooperation between the JEA and the Italian electricity corporation. Also discussed was the possibility of Italian industry contributing towards the electrical system in Jordan. Dr. Amaduzzi expressed his government's readiness to further expand its support for electrical power projects in Jordan. The ambassador also watched a film depicting JEA achievements and present and future projects.

ACC to assist marketing company

AMMAN (Petra) — During a session held Sunday the cabinet approved that the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC) would provide financial facilities to the Jordanian company for marketing agricultural products. The facilities aim to help the company pay dues to tomato producers. The facility will have a ceiling of JD 1 million.

Abu Qoura returns from extensive tour

AMMAN (Petra) — President of the standing committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society and President of the Jordanian Red Crescent Society Ahmad Abu Qoura returned to Amman Sunday after a tour which took him to North and South Korea, the Soviet Union, China and Bulgaria. Dr. Abu Qoura told the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that he discussed matters pertaining to the activities, rules and procedures of the international committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent. He also held talks with Korean officials on the repatriation of Korean families.

Karak prepares stray dog campaign

KARAK (Petra) — Preparations for a campaign against stray dogs have started in the Governorate of Karak in cooperation between the department of agriculture and animal health and municipal and village councils.

Fayez refutes report on APU relocating its headquarters

AMMAN (J.T.) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez Monday refuted a report in the Sawt Al Shaab Arabic daily newspaper that the Arab Parliamentary Union (APU) headquarters will be moved from Damascus to Amman in the coming year. In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Fayez said that Amman will host the sixth meeting of the union in the coming year, but there has been no decision to transfer the union's headquarters to Amman as was reported by the paper. Mr. Fayez said that, in accordance with the union's charter, the annual meetings are held in a different Arab country every year. Syria has requested a postponement of the union's coming meeting, originally scheduled for July, and Jordan agreed to the request. Mr. Fayez added.

Jerash Festival: A cultural bridge between nations of the world

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

Balance of programmes

AMMAN — The ancient Greco-Roman city of Jerash will again come to life for fifteen days and nights as of July 11, in the form of a great cultural extravaganza — the Fourth Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts.

International troupes from 23 Arab and foreign countries which will be participating in the event, will display over 150 cultural activities covering all forms of culture designed to suit all tastes.

The programme for this forthcoming festival is diverse and includes different types of entertainment; Arab and foreign plays for children and adults, local and Arab traditional, modern and popular poetry and music, songs and dances, classical, popular, jazz, rock and roll, Western and folk music, all representing a variety of local, regional and international traditions.

Along with these events are four exhibitions, out of which two will be introduced for the first time this year. The exhibitions will feature handicrafts, modern arts and the two new items will be a display of Jordanian antiquities through the ages and a children's book exhibition. There will also be an Iraqi fashion show parade depicting Iraqi costumes through the ages as well as a variety of side-shows to entertain the old and the young.

The organisers of the Jerash Festival are Yarmouk University, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline which is offering free transportation for non-Jordanian participants, the Department of Culture and Arts and the Department of Antiquities, the Tourism Authority, the Royal Cultural Centre (RCC), the Royal Jordanian Army and its musical band, the Jerash police force as well as other contributors and volunteers who work behind the scenes.

This national event, which has been celebrated annually since 1981 (except for the year 1982, when the festival was postponed due to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon), has become a landmark in Jordanian cultural life, as Jordan's cultural and artistic talents are mobilised with regional and international talents thus presenting a varied package of programmes which appeal to all kinds of people.

According to director general of the Jerash Festival Mazen Armouti "balance in programmes is our obsession" and this balance, which the Higher Committee for the Jerash Festival has stressed, will present a balanced cultural meal for both the Jordanian public and foreign visitors to enjoy.

Such a festival has multiple purposes and aims which range from reviving Jordanian culture, folklore, art and heritage, to supporting Jordan's national economy through encouraging international tourists to come to Jordan and see the festival, as well as taking steps to promote domestic tourism.

According to a press release distributed by the Higher Committee for the Jerash Festival, the event also tries to introduce Jordan as a country for cultural and artistic reflections, which will in turn increase the country's contribution to universal civilisation.

However, the most interesting point is that the festival "is a success in bridging the cultural gaps between Jordan and other countries and that it facilitates cultural and human interaction between Jordan and other nations of the world," says Mr. Mounib Toukan, vice-president of Alia's public relations department.

Dr. Armouti stresses that the Higher Committee for the Jerash Festival, under the chairmanship of Her Majesty Queen Noor, has emphasised the concept of balance in two areas; the geographical distribution and the types of presentation.

"This equilibrium in the festival's programme ensures the presentation of different cultural modes from different regions and cultures of this diverse world since the concept of the Jerash Festival is a popular and all encompassing event," Dr. Armouti emphasises.

Nations of the world

A comprehensive geographical coverage of 22 international and Arab contributions in the festival will feature Palestine, Syria and Lebanon representing the cultural identity of the Bilad Al Sham, also Iraq, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Kuwait, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, North Yemen, Qatar, Algeria, Turkey, Kenya, Australia, East Europe represented by the Union of Soviet Socialist Rep-



Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat (centre) Monday holds a press conference at the ministry to announce regulations and travel procedures for pilgrims (Petra photo).

Hamzeh opens medical training course

AMMAN (Petra) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh Monday opened at the University of Jordan a training course on basic health care for doctors employed in government health and medical centres in the Amman and Balqa Governorates.

In a speech at the opening ceremony, the minister voiced hope that the course would help develop basic services for society. Dr. Hamzeh stressed the importance of recruiting skilled manpower and training physicians in order to improve public health services in different districts.

Also addressing the meeting was Dr. Talal Abdul Razzak, assistant director of health in Amman Governorate, who paid tribute to the Health Ministry's efforts in organising such courses. He said that by encouraging doctors to attend these courses, they would acquire training and experience.

Dr. Sami Khoury, director of the Community Health Department at the University of Jordan, made a speech expounding the concept and philosophy of basic health care and expressing hope that such courses would benefit the community.

Taking part in the three-week course, which is being held at the university's Faculty of Medicine, are 23 physicians who will be oriented on basic health care and who will familiarise themselves with improved ways of offering medical services.

Commenting on the Health Ministry's achievements, Dr. Mahmoud Al Shabeh, director of the ministry's Planning Department, was quoted in a newspaper interview as saying that the Kingdom now has a total of 15 government hospitals with 1,785 beds in addition to 162 health centres and 244 medical clinics in rural regions.

He told Al Ra'i Arabic daily newspaper that a great number of these came into being during 1985. Also, the number of mother and child care centres has been increased to 100 and those that offer medical service to chest cases have become 18, Dr. Shabeh said.

He said that this year the ministry of health has been organising training courses in health care at the University of Jordan which graduated 50 male and female nurses to be employed in the ministry's centres around the country.

In Irbid, he said, the nursing college opened for students in 1984 and the present number of registered students now stands at 110 while in Zarqa the nursing college now has 48 nursing students.

Dr. Shabeh said the ministry realised many achievements in the past 1980-81 five year plan. These, he said, include the establishment of a laboratory for controlling medicines, the enlargement of the Jerash Hospital, Al Bashir Hospital in Amman and the mental care hospital in Fehs.

Dr. Shabeh said that the ministry plans to open a paramedical institute in Irbid during this year and that it hopes to obtain a World Bank loan for the project.

Transport firm donates bus to federation for handicapped

AMMAN (Petra) — Chief Chamberlain and President of the Jordanian Sports Federation for the Handicapped Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid Monday received a bus donated to the federation by the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company (IJLTC).

Prince Ra'ed expressed his thanks to the company for its continued support to the federation. He called on all economic, public and private institutions to assist the federation's efforts which aim to develop the physical and sporting capabilities of the handicapped.

He said that the federation was exerting continued efforts to establish their headquarters at Al

Hussein Youth City to be used as a centre for handicapped sports.

Prince Ra'ed also said that the federation will participate in the international handicapped sports championships to be held in Britain on July 24.

The director of the Iraqi-Jordanian Land Transport Company, Mr. Eid Al Fayez, said during the ceremony that his company would continue to support the federation. He also said that the company does not only extend material support to the federation but that it also employs some skilled handicapped persons.

The ceremony was attended by officials from both the federation and the company.

Khayyat announces pilgrimage regulations, travel procedures

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abdul Aziz Al Khayyat has said that this year's transport fare for pilgrims has been reduced by JD 15 for various transportation means compared to the fare for last year.

Announcing the pilgrimage arrangements for the Hajj season at a press conference held at the ministry Monday, Dr. Khayyat said that pilgrimage regulations and instructions for this year aim to provide comfortable transport and accommodation for pilgrims. He added that arrangements have been made in coordination with the Saudi government which expressed readiness to provide all support and help to pilgrims.

The last date for registration for pilgrimage for this year will be July 23 after which no one will be registered. Women will not be allowed to register for pilgrimage unless they accompany a Muhrim (blood relative or husband), the minister added.

He pointed out that Saudi government regulations prohibit pilgrims from Iraq, Syria, Sudan, Lebanon, Afghanistan and Iran from entering Saudi Arabia unless they obtain prior pilgrimage visas. This procedure will be applied at Jordanian borders to pilgrims from the aforementioned countries, but they will be allowed to cross Jordanian borders if they have been living in Jordan for a minimum of one year and if they have registered in Jordan for pilgrimage, the minister said.

Referring to pilgrims from the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Dr. Khayyat said that the same regulations for Jordanian pilgrims will be applied.

The regulations stipulate that every transportation means will be referred to the Vehicles Licensing Department to ensure that it is in a state of good repair.

The regulations also prohibit the transport of pilgrims by trucks, public and private pick-ups and public vehicles and restrict the use of small private vehicles by the owner and his relatives provided that they reside in Mecca, Mena and Arafah by arrangement with accommodation contractors.

Dr. Khayyat pointed out that the ministry has been trying to secure the best services and most comfortable accommodation for pilgrims in cooperation with Saudi authorities, adding that the ministry has rented air-conditioned rooms in Mecca for pilgrims. Concerning accommodation in Mena and Arafah, contractors have been asked to set up collective camps provided with all utilities and necessary services, he said.

The minister concluded by saying that pilgrims will be informed in advance about their accommodation in Mecca before travelling to Saudi Arabia.

WAJ to reconsider ban on artesian wells depending on water supplies, Keilani says

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A ban on the private sector drilling artesian wells in the Kingdom is to be gradually lifted provided that the process of boring new registered wells is submitted to a special panel in order to maintain certain standards regarding the quality and quantity of subterranean water. Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) President Mohammad Saleh Keilani said Monday.

Mr. Keilani told the Jordan Times that certain procedures would be adopted before the ban is actually lifted. The WAJ would first find alternative sources of water for the capital in order to ease the pressure on subterranean water reserves. "We don't want to drill new wells at the expense of drinking water," he pointed out.

In this regard, study is underway to determine the feasibility of piping drinking water from two locations to the north and the south of Amman. The Al Majib and Hadaneh water sources in the south are expected to provide the southern suburbs of Amman with drinking water while water from Mukheibe and Wadi Al Araba locations is expected to supply the northern parts of the capital.

Following the study, the WAJ would endorse applications presented by citizens to drill artesian wells, Mr. Keilani said.

He went on to say that the WAJ has already received about 500 applications requesting licences to bore artesian wells in different areas of the Kingdom. Nearly half of the requests for wells are located in the vicinity of Amman. However, some areas where the subterranean water is saline are likely to continue the ban on drilling artesian wells until the salt concentration is reduced, he said.

Mr. Keilani said that the WAJ will start issuing permission to dig wells at an average of 50 licences per year for the coming five years. During this period, the WAJ water data bank will keep a record of water storage and standards and whether the water has been affected by the increase in the number of artesian wells, he pointed out adding that a monitoring system is to carry out an assessment of water conditions which will decide the feasibility of carrying on with the endorsement or to stop the expansion of wells.

Speaking about the existing artesian wells owned by the public, Mr. Keilani said that there are currently 500 wells actually in use, apart from those in the Jordan Valley. However, he said that the WAJ has registrations for 1,700 wells in the Kingdom, including the West Bank.

Commenting on the previous ban on drilling artesian wells, Mr. Keilani referred to the numerous requests for drilling wells which he said would inevitably affect the storage of subterranean water. "More than 70 million dunums of Jordan's land area is desert, and if we give permission to bore wells at random we will eventually lose our underground water," he said.

The existing artesian wells in Jordan pump more than 100 million cubic metres of water used to irrigate an area of about 100,000 dunums.

Responding to a question on the feasibility of building small dams at valleys to collect and store rainwater, Mr. Keilani said that the WAJ is planning to float tenders for conducting feasibility studies on these dams and proper means to implement the project. He pointed out that further information on the subject will soon be published in the local press.

Phosphate train derailed after high temperatures affect track

MAAN (Petra) — The sudden and unexpected rise in temperature in the desert regions of Jordan on Sunday caused the derailment of wagons carrying phosphates from Al Hassa mines to Aqaba. Director of the Aqaba Railway Corporation (ARC) Sahl Hamzeh announced here Monday.

He said that the heat caused expansion and twisting of the rails in some places which in turn caused the derailment of the train, resulting in slight damage. The rails have now been repaired and trains resumed normal trips on Monday morning, Mr. Hamzeh added.

The ARC has so far encountered 24 such instances in which the rails became twisted on some parts of the line due to the heat in the desert, but intensified controls and continuous repair work have prevented major accidents, Mr. Hamzeh said.

At present, he added, ARC is replacing the old and weak parts of the railway line with new track on a length of nearly 170 kilometres and work in on this project is expected to last throughout 1985 and 1986.



Local troupes, including the Fehs Turath group (above), will rub shoulders with artists from all over the world such as the Belgian theatre group Tankt (below) during the Jerash Festival.



major role to play in organising and contributing to the Jerash Festival and Mr. Toukan says that "Alia is the bridge through which culture, communication, human understanding and socio-economic development flows". Alia, he said is Jordan's vital communication channel with the world at large, and this follows the directives of His Majesty King Hussein issued when Alia was established over twenty years ago.

Pan-Arab theatre

An interesting and significant event, the first experience of its kind in the Arab World, will be the pan-Arab play "A Thousand and One Tales from Souk Okaz" in which Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Morocco and Tunisia will participate. The idea for the play was initiated by Mrs. Nidal Al Ashkar, a famous Lebanese actress and supported by the Royal Endowment for Culture and Education. Dr. Armouti says "this proves that the Jerash Festival" has been and will be the catalyst of Arab theatre".

Also, in this year's festival, the Higher Committee for the Jerash Festival has stressed that the plays accepted for the festival should be plays which would premiere at the festival, Dr. Armouti points out.

The committee has also demanded that local folklore troupes prepare special dances for the festival in order that "repetition of programmes is reduced" and the standard of shows will be more creative and promising due to challenge, Dr. Armouti added.

"It is the first time in the festival's history that the committee has to choose six local folklore troupes out of 24 which wished to present shows for the festival. The Higher Committee also had to turn down 16 proposals and offers from international groups. "We

have been as selective as possible, and I can say that this year's programme will be artistically and culturally better than previous programmes", Dr. Armouti said.

Government involvement

The festival also helps to fill gaps which are not covered by other governmental institutions which cater for the progress of arts and culture in the Kingdom, since department figures and officials are represented in the various specialised committees of the festival, the director general said.

"The involvement of these governmental institutions which are entrusted with the sphere of promoting culture and arts in the Kingdom is very important for such a national event", Dr. Armouti said.

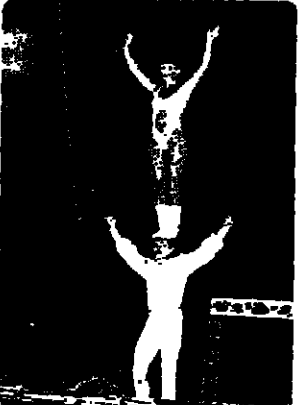
Director of the Department of Culture and Arts Haidar Mahmoud believes that the Jerash Festival is a great chance to explore the diverse cultures of different nations. The importance of the festival lies in the fact that presentations from the five continents will be presented to all Jordanians and visitors to this event, Mr. Mahmoud said.

The festival will open "channels of cultural, artistic, economic, social and political communication between Jordan, the Arab World and Jordan and the world," he said. The Jerash Festival, according to Mr. Mahmoud is a gathering of nations. "During the festival, the world will have a chance to directly experience how different nations and their peoples think," he said.

"The festival will also offer an in depth and comprehensive programme of our Arab arts and cultures which will be reflected to all those who will be coming from outside the country to attend this festival," Mr. Mahmoud stressed.

"Another point of significance is that Jordanian artists will be directly interacting with international artists, which in turn will increase their knowledge.

He went on to say that "art, which is the measure of each country's development, will be projected to all Jordanians and foreigners who will participate in and attend this event".



BUDAPEST STATE

CIRCUS

In aid of the National Association for the Mentally Handicapped

Daily at 5:30 p.m. and 9:00 p.m.

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Paying the price for the past

By Rami G. Khouri

THERE IS a quality to the moral and intellectual dilemma posed by airplane hijackings that is somehow different from other kinds of aggression or wanton terror. The case of the hijacked TWA plane in Beirut has reminded us of the immense agony that makes hijackings and hostage-taking such awful things.

But awful as they may be, hijackings have also become something of a regular occurrence. Despite all the security safeguards, determined hijackers continue to demonstrate that there is no such thing as absolute security. The crash of the Air India plane off the Irish coast two days ago and the bomb that exploded in Tokyo airport after a plane landed there from Canada remind us that determined folk can find many ways to terrorise and kill people without actually having to hijack an airplane.

In the particular case of the Middle East, which seems to have more than its fair share of violence, hijackings and terrorism. I think we all need to go much deeper than reacting to the surface manifestations of crime. I would argue that the kind of drama now being played out in Beirut is the culmination of lawlessness and disregard for people's rights that has been building up in our area since the turn of the century.

Much as we should rightly condemn every incidence of terrorism as a barbaric outrage, and a threat to the basic principles of civilisation and to everything else that makes us

rational, ethical human beings. I have a strong feeling that we are reacting more to the symptoms of the problem than to its causes. Of course, I cannot possibly condone or accept the hijackings or the agony that innocent civilians are put through in such cases. Nor do I know the answer to terror, or hijackings, or assassinations.

But I do know this: For many decades, individuals, groups, Arab governments and foreign powers alike in the Middle East have made a mockery of the rule of law, and of those standards of civilisation and decency that are so threatened by our contemporary brand of political violence and terror. The hijackings and other brutal and violent acts are only the tip of the iceberg, because for many decades the Middle East has placidly accommodated itself to a lifestyle often devoid of political freedoms, and of the most basic personal rights related to a person's ability to be involved in running his or her society.

There are different crimes, and different culprits, but the final result is the same: We in the Middle East have nurtured and endured a climate of disregard for law and basic rights that has almost naturally culminated in the kinds of acts we suffer today: hijackings of airplanes, taking of hostages, assassinations of diplomats and government officials, kidnappings, military attacks by governments against their citizens, or by citizens against their army, or by citizens against

inst citizens, and foreign armies, navies and air forces becoming directly involved in military confrontations within and among Arab countries.

Did the hijackers and the hostage-takers and the killers among us suddenly emerge from a political and moral vacuum? Or, as I am more inclined to believe, have we been really preparing the psychological ground for these terrible acts for the better part of this century?

For decades, the world has talked about self-determination and sovereignty and territorial integrity as fundamental ingredients of a happy life and political stability. But these concepts have been routinely ignored in much of the Middle East.

The world has talked often about the principle of the non-acquisition of territory by force, but in practice it has chosen to allow Israel to disregard this principle. The sacred principle of law that we claim to value has become the doormat over which Israel walks into other people's lands.

Constitutional and human rights are rather precarious elements in most of the Arab World (and most of the "Third World"), for that matter, but we have enough problems to resolve in our heads about human rights violations in Cambodia or Chile.

We are politically fragile societies because none of us in the Arab World has built up the solid foundation of statehood

that comes from genuine allegiance rooted in political participation, accountability of public officials and the principle of the consent of the governed.

Arab citizens are disinclined to put too much faith in the rule of law because they have grown up in societies where the person counts more than the law, where whom you know is more important than what you do.

The Arab individual has seen too many of his leaders installed and changed by coups or assassinations to put much credence in rational political evolution as the wave of the future, or the promise of his children.

There have been too many cases of Arab individuals being imprisoned, disappearing, or being forced into exile, for the Arab citizenry to boast about its legacy of human and political rights.

There have been so many cases in the past several decades of Israeli attacks against civilian targets in Lebanon, Syria or Jordan, in which innocent Arab civilians have died, that it is difficult for the Arab individual today to listen intently, or for very long, about the suffering of other innocent civilians.

Israel, and its American financiers, have made such a mockery of international law, treaties and conventions, by the actions of Israel in the occupied territories, that it is almost insulting to talk to Arab psyches or societies about the

common moral and legal standards of the international community.

As I said, there are many crimes, many culprits, and many victims. None of us is totally innocent.

Does this mean that anarchy and lawlessness are our inevitable fate? That innocent people will have to continue suffering, as the Arab World enters the 21st century with its people asking for the same elementary political and personal rights they were asking for during the transition from the 19th to the 20th Century?

Not necessarily. It just means that when one summons all one's moral outrage to condemn such crimes as the blowing up of the Alia plane or the hijacking of the TWA plane, one should try to recall if the same heights of concern and indignation were reached when Israel laid siege to the capital of Lebanon for three months, when assorted Arab powers bombed Palestinian refugee camps off the face of the map, or flattened entire quarters of their own cities, when Israel used its American-supplied vacuum and cluster bombs to turn Palestinian and Lebanese children into gruesome pictures in medical pathology books, when the United States financed the same Israeli settlements which it said were an obstacle to peace, and when so many other people have done so many other awful things.

In all cases, there have been two victims: innocent civilians, and the rule of law. In the recent hijackings, assassinations and kidnappings, we see the innocent people suffer once again. And, if we look hard enough, we should also see the ghost of the rule of law coming back to haunt us — and to remind us of the equally awful truth that lawlessness, disregard for civil behaviour, contempt for international law and blatant discrimination in applying legal and moral criteria all require a price to be paid.

We — and particularly the American hostages in Beirut — are paying that price once again today, whether or not we wish to face up to it. We can go on until the end of the world screaming about barbarism and terrorism. We will only defeat them, however, when we are honest enough to recognise that our failings in the past have contributed to the current atmosphere in which desperate individuals finally give up on the rule of law, and resort to the rule of force and intimidation.

By all means, let us be shocked, outraged and moved to strong denunciations. But for the sake of the common God we worship, and the universal moral, political and human values we aspire to, let us not be so surprised. We have lived with a legacy of lawlessness and political barbarism for many decades. If we do not face up to the full implications of this fact, and put our regional house in order, we shall be condemned to do so for many more decades to come.

The lesson of Lebanon

WHILE THE immediate concern of everyone was and still is that the killing of Palestinians in Beirut should be halted, there is one salutary lesson to be learned from the atrocious decade of sufferings of all the inhabitants of Lebanon: clear-cut victory is unattainable for any group. This also means that any group's opponents cannot be totally defeated. Acceptance of this truth might just bring some comfort in the current miserable situation, for if every party reduces its ambitions there is a hope that Lebanon will survive. This in itself will not help the Palestinians to win their rights, but nor will the disintegration of Lebanon help their cause either.

At present it is the Israelis, the Falangists and the Palestinians who have most obviously suffered defeat in Lebanon. But it should not be forgotten too easily that Syria's forces were beaten by the Israelis in 1982, and if Syria now holds "99 per cent of the cards" in Lebanon it is because of its skill and ruthlessness and the over-confidence of its opponents. The Lebanese Sunnis have seen the gradual erosion of their political dominance over the Muslim community. They lack an effective militia although experience makes it doubtful whether it is an advantage for any group in Lebanon to have its own army if it becomes too ambitious. The Druze have a formidable militia but, forming only six per cent of the population, they have wisely refrained from becoming over-extended.

Today above all it is the turn of the Lebanese Shi'ites to learn the lesson of Lebanon. The Lebanese Shi'ite advance is formidably represented in Nabih Berri, a man of real political substance. But he also has to be aware of his limitations. He has already had to contend with the challenge of the fundamentalist *hizbollahis* who owe more allegiance to Ayatollah Khomeini than to Lebanon. The latest events have taught more immediate lessons: his Druze allies refused to join Amal's action against the Palestinians; the pro-Syrian PLO factions have joined the Arafatists in the fighting; and finally his own militia have not matched the fighting power of the PLO man-for-man and have needed overwhelming odds to quell them.

There is a suspicion that the Syrians have engineered these developments — even to the extent of ordering their Palestinian allies to fight on Arafat's side — to prevent the Shi'ites from outgrowing their ambitions. This may be the fantasy of conspiracy theorists but the lesson for the Amal militia remains the same — that every action in Lebanon sets up some kind of countervailing force. It may not matter much to Nabih Berri that thundering editorials are appearing in the Arab press accusing the Lebanese Shi'ites of intolerable and unjustified behaviour, or that Colonel Qadhafi should have chosen this time to effect a reconciliation with Yasser Arafat, but in the long run his relations with the wider Sunni Arab world do matter. That he is seriously rattled is shown by his charges of capitulationism against Arafat when the real ground for his onslaught against the PLO is that it has been trying to resume the armed struggle against Israel from Lebanon.

Any judgment of Syria's actions is extremely difficult. Certainly it is conducting the most ruthless *realpolitik* in which the sufferings of Lebanese and Palestinians alike seem to be immaterial. But a *pax Syriana* is now the only hope of preventing the disintegration of Lebanon, and this is accepted by all the main Lebanese groups to the accompaniment of every emotion from extreme distaste to enthusiasm. It is only the mainstream PLO which regards Syria as its mortal enemy, and with good reason. In retrospect it is easy to say that Yasser Arafat should have considered more carefully the price he would have to call upon his followers to pay for proving to the world that they could make a political and military comeback in Lebanon. But no one — including President Assad — can be sure that this is the end of the road for the PLO in Lebanon. Asked by BBC Radio if this was now the case, a PLO spokesman replied: "Nothing is eternal in the Middle East except God and the Quran." How true — Middle East International, London.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Summit success evident

IT LOOKS as though the coming Arab summit will have an almost unanimous support from Arab countries and therefore most elements needed for its success are available. Arab capitals which received Moroccan envoys with messages from King Hassan have welcomed the idea of holding a summit to look into ways for solving Arab issues.

Though the main purpose of the summit which has been called for by Morocco and the PLO is to examine the situation in Lebanon in the wake of Shi'ite attacks on the refugees yet other major issues would not doubt be studied at the summit. The forthcoming summit might also succeed in agreement over the need for passing resolutions at top level by a vote of majority rather than unanimity; and if this is achieved, a new era in Arab relations will begin, and more summits will be held later to make further successes.

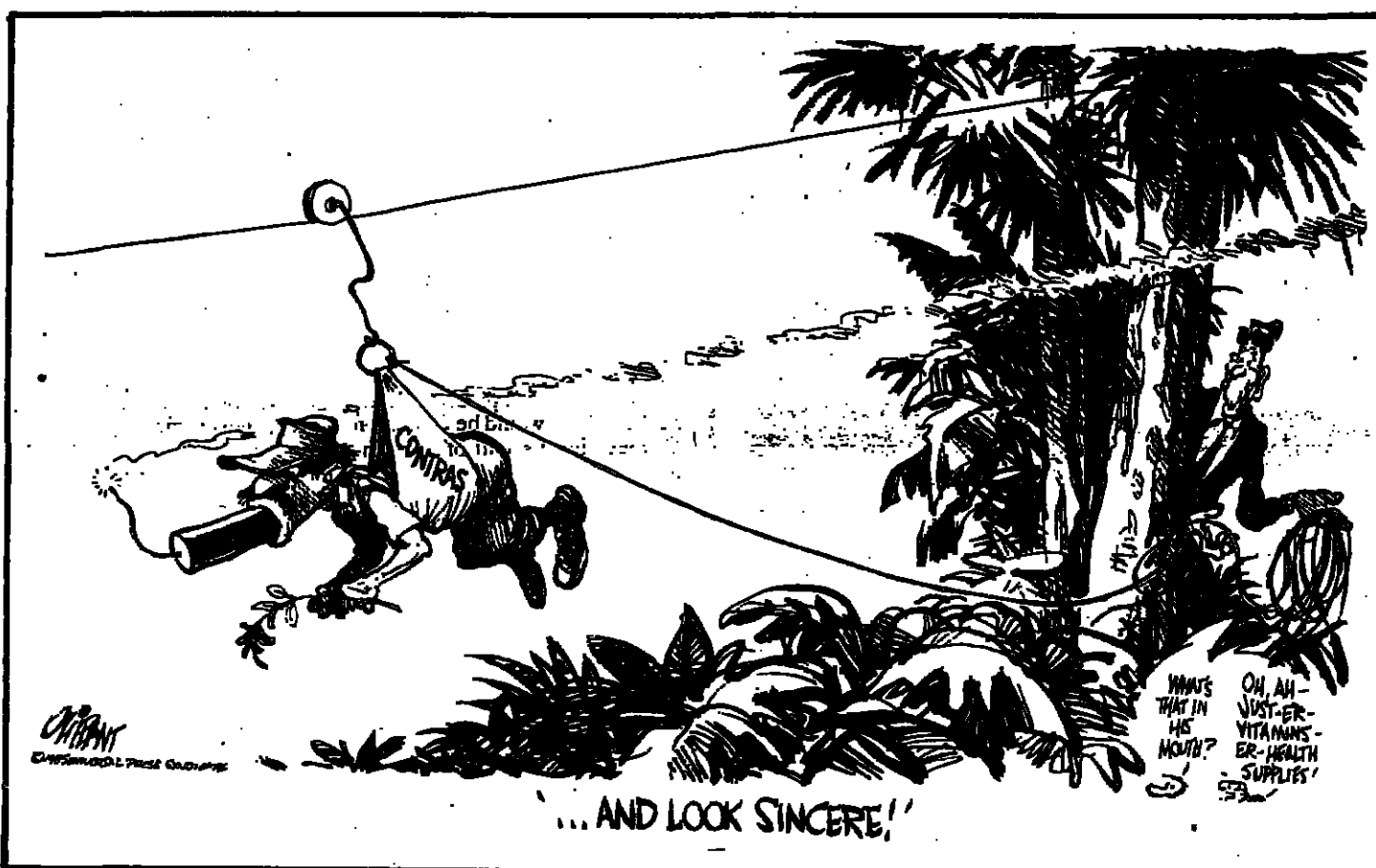
The convening of a summit is by itself an achievement because it reflects the Arab countries' desire to end their differences and work together towards confronting dangers that threaten the Arab nation as a whole. A success of the coming summit would mean stronger solidarity among Arab states that can benefit all Arabs and their interests.

Al Dustour: Open chances for success

BARRING UNEXPECTED last minute surprises, the projected Arab summit meeting will be held on schedule in the coming weeks now that Morocco's call for it has been heeded by most members of the Arab League. Such a meeting will have great significance not only because it will tackle the prevailing situation in the Arab World but also because the majority of Arab countries will have proved they want to take joint action on issues of common interest despite opposition from a minority of Arab leaders who still oppose it. The coming summit would mark a new stage in inter-Arab relations, and a stepping stone for unifying Arab ranks and pooling resources of Arab countries for the sake of confronting the common challenges.

The convening of the projected summit would mean re-establishing Arab solidarity in the face of tragedies and sufferings that the Palestinians and Lebanese people are now witnessing, and an end to the divisions and disputes among Arab regimes that caused weakness and frustration to the Arab masses.

We sincerely hope that the Arab leaders will not allow anything to force them to miss this golden opportunity for reunifying their ranks. We want the summit to present the Arab leaders with a chance to shoulder their national responsibility with regard to the events and developments in their region and in the light of dangers threatening their future.



Why Bolivia is near to anarchy

They say bank robberies have stopped in La Paz, capital of Bolivia: no-one has a vehicle big enough to carry away the banknotes. Hugh O'Shaughnessy, recently there, explains an economy where inflation may top 34,000 per cent.

THE cashier at the Plaza Hotel in La Paz lent me a couple of million pesos as I arrived — just enough for a snack and a newspaper or two. Presencia, the best Bolivian daily, costs 40,000 pesos. Behind the cashier's desk a large notice says "No credit cards accepted" — not surprising. For a Bolivian trader to accept payment by credit cards, with the inevitable delay in payment, is tantamount to commercial suicide in Bolivia's hyperinflationary situation. Recently, the Sheraton in La Paz went under: it could not pay its debts and the government put in a temporary manager.

The banks are doing their best to attract deposits. "Double your money in 90 days," urges one. It is not much of a deal, some experts expect inflation this year to top 34,000 per cent. On the snow-covered pavements around the Obelisk, the black-market dealers were offering 325,000 pesos for a dollar: it will be higher in a couple of days.

The cost to the central bank of importing Thomas de la Rue's high quality banknotes is becoming prohibitive. The government's coffers are almost empty and the bank has taken to issuing printed cheques for 500,000 pesos. It is not as secure, but it saves foreign currency. They joke in La Paz that at least bank robberies have stopped: no one has a vehicle big enough to make a robbery worthwhile.

Foreign observers say there will be no foreign currency at all left for imports in three months' time — with the possible exception of about \$22 million a month from sales of natural gas to Argentina, if the Argentines themselves have the dollars to pay. The calculation is that the government's budget deficit is twice as big as the gross national product. Bolivia has not made any appreciable debt service payment for more than a year.

Bolivia is a lightly-populated South American country the size of France, which has vast untapped mineral and agricultural resources. It is on the point of collapsing into anarchy through a combination of over-borrowing, world recession and supreme governmental incompetence. At the end of last year, Bolivia's foreign debt totalled \$3.2 billion, up from \$1.8 billion in 1978. The sum is not large by Latin American standards, but it is totally beyond the capacity of the poorest South American country to service, particularly one whose average personal income has fallen by almost 25 per cent over the past four years.

The inability of the authorities either to pay their debt-servicing, which amounts to more than their annual export revenues, or present any credible strategy for beginning to pay them has upset not only the commercial bank and multilateral agencies.

It has clouded relations with the United Nations to whom the Left-wing President Hernan Siles Zuazo appealed directly for help when he was elected to office in 1982. "We put several financial strategies to them but the government was never able to agree within its own ranks on a reply," one U.N. official remarked.

The Siles government has been hit by falling world oil prices, one of its principal exports, and lis-

teness of its main mining export, tin. Last year, export revenue fell 7.3 per cent, the year before 11.4 per cent and in 1982 5.7 per cent. It should be made clear that these statistics refer to official trade.

The country's largest single export is illegal and its value may only be guessed. From hundreds of airstrips in the eastern part of the country, light aircraft depart every day with cargoes of coca paste. This is the rough raw material prepared from the leaves of the hardy and prolific coca bush which, on further refining, yields cocaine.

Bolivia's coca paste trade could be worth more than \$1 billion, more indeed than the country's total legal exports, but of that sum an estimated \$200 million-\$300 million stays in Bolivia. There, it is sufficient to buy protection from army and police officers and, in the case of the recent military regime, which preceded President Siles in power, a whole government.

Such a catalogue of problems would have caused headaches enough for a determined and united government. Sadly, for Bolivia, the presidency of Mr. Siles has been vacillating and divided. He presides over a coalition of Socialist and Communist groupings which appear to devote more time to in-fighting than in neutralising the opposition or tackling the country's difficulties.

Mr. Siles has not had the frequent excuse used by the Latin American left that he has faced U.S. hostility. Washington has been generally supportive of the Siles government, even though there have been Communists in the Cabinet.

On assuming office, he and vice-President Jaime Paz Zamora immediately quarrelled. Vice-president Paz decided to stick it out, but his party broke with him and decamped from the government. In spite of Siles being a left-winger, he was the object of an intense personal hatred by Mr. Juan Lechin, the vaguely Trotskyite leader of the trade union confederation COB which has done everything it can to make the president's life impossible.

Weak political leadership has set up a vicious circle in the country's finances. The state corporations have been mismanaged to an alarming degree, ordered to keep their prices low on the one hand and pillaged of their profits for central government use whenever they have any money in the kitty.

Recently YPFB, the state oil company, announced it owed \$129.2 million and "was in a coma". Mr. Oscar Suarez, general manager, said that was because the government gave it 67,000 pesos for each dollar it earned by exporting, while it had to operate by buying goods and services at a free-market rate of 350,000 to 400,000 pesos to the dollar.

Comibol, the state mining industry and the principal tin producer, is trying to exploit exhausted mines with worn out equipment and a recalcitrant labour force which is undergoing great hardships. In some parts of Comibol, tin is being produced for more than the corporation receives for it on the world market.

As inflation roars away, the real value of government receipts drops, demands for expenditure, particularly on wages, rise and more notes are printed. Weak government leadership is having a powerful effect on strengthening inflationary forces.

There is every sign that a patch of anarchy is being formed in the heart of South America — Financial Times news feature.

Reagan faces strong opposition despite aid renewal to 'Contras'

By Carol Giacomo Reuter

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has won renewed aid for Nicaraguan rebels but his policy of backing armed opposition to the leftist government continues to divide U.S. allies, neighbours, Congress and the American people.

The failure to achieve consensus, particularly a domestic consensus, ensures that despite the new aid for the rebels, the issue is not yet settled and he must continue to defend his policy against critics.

"We will keep his feet to the fire and will try to keep our marines out of there," vowed Speaker Thomas O'Neill, leader of opposition Democrats in the House of Representatives who wants more emphasis on a political solution to the conflict.

After two years of constant struggle and setbacks, Mr. Reagan two weeks ago finally persuaded the House to resume direct financial support for the rebels, called "Contras," who are seeking to overthrow the leftist Sandinists.

The turnaround by the house came partly because Mr. Reagan shifted his request from military to "humanitarian" aid. But critics said it was a perversion of the term humanitarian as the money would still provide logistical support for an army in the field, including helicopters, radar and intelligence.

By voting a \$27 million dollar package, the house agreed for the first time to overt aid for the rebels and raised the level of the U.S. commitment in both symbolic and financial terms.

Until last year, when opposition to U.S. support reached a peak and aid was halted, Congress had secretly approved \$80 to \$150 million for the rebels, trained and financed since late 1981 by the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

The new funds — three million dollars a month for the next nine months — are "more than we spent at that rate when we supplied all of the Contras' needs, military or otherwise," griped Democratic Congressman Edward Boland of Massachusetts, former chairman of the House Intelligence Committee.

The Republican-controlled Senate approved a \$38 million aid package, but that vote was far less dramatic because it has routinely backed Reagan on Nicaragua. Differences in the House and Senate versions must be resolved by negotiators.

Both versions opened the door to renewed CIA involvement with the rebels, despite the agency's previous mining of Nicaraguan harbours, declared illegal by the International Court of Justice, and publication of a rebel manual advocating political assassination. Assistant Democratic leader

Bill Alexander of Arkansas called the 248 to 184 House vote, which gave Mr. Reagan a very comfortable victory, a declaration of war against Nicaragua.

Democratic majority leader Jim Wright of Texas added: "For the first time, we're going to be saying that we are accessories to overthrowing the government of Nicaragua."

But their warnings were overshadowed by Mr. Reagan's portrayal of the rebels as Democratic "freedom fighters" and America's alleged first defence against a takeover of the region by Cuba and the Soviet Union. "We cannot and will not permit the Communists to impose their will on the people of Central America," he said.

Mr. Reagan's relentless campaign was said to worry moderate Democrats, who became increasingly afraid that if they voted against him, they would be seen as "soft on Communism."

U.S. support for the "Contras" comes in a larger context. Administration officials have declared a sweeping policy of supporting democratic resistance forces worldwide, and Democrats, unwilling to abandon this ground to Republicans, have begun publicly to take on such causes as military aid for rebels in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

Liberal and moderate Democrats tried to force Mr. Reagan to resolve the conflict through the Organisation of American States and the Contadora process, which they said Mr. Reagan never seriously pursued. But they lost badly.

"Is there even one historical precedent to suggest Communists become less militant when their opposition disappears and floats away?" argued House Republican leader Bob Michel of Illinois, a Reagan loyalist.

In its voting, Congress appeared to put aside concerns about inconsistencies in Mr. Reagan's declared goals.

Initially, he had sought funds for only 500 "Contras" to interrupt Nicaraguan arms shipments to rebels in El Salvador. But he has since advocated overthrowing the Sandinists and boosting "Contra" forces from 15,000 to 35,000 fighters.

Critics say Mr. Reagan's policy of military pressure has failed miserably. They say Nicaragua has built up its armed forces and ties with Moscow while U.S. allies in Latin America and in Europe — notably France — have condemned his policy.

Meanwhile, the "Contras" remain divided and even U.S. military officials say the rebels cannot soon overcome the Sandinists. Mr. Reagan has pledged to revive political negotiations but some, like Speaker O'Neill, remain sceptical and believe the president will not be satisfied until he wages war.

Anti-democratic views run deep among Israel's young generation

Israeli youth have been characterised recently as lacking democratic values, and leaning towards intolerance and chauvinism. In this report published in Ha Aretz, two researchers for the Van Leer Institute reveal the depth of these youths' anti-democratic views, particularly in reference to the Palestinian Arabs.

A RECENT study on the attitudes of Israeli youth about democracy, carried out by Mina Tzemach and Ruth Dayan on behalf of the Van Leer Institute, has come out with a number of findings that will give many people cause for concern. Negative tendencies are apparent

those questioned hold views which can be termed anti-democratic.

The level of correlation among attitudes towards various democratic issues was low. When questions were formulated to bring direct violations of democracy to the forefront, the percentage of

were found to be quite steady in regards to the majority of attitudes under examination:

— The tendency to hold democratic attitudes increases with age.

— Democratic attitudes are more evident among secular teenagers than among those from traditional homes and more evident among the latter than their Orthodox peers.

— Democratic attitudes are more prevalent among females

ding anti-democratic attitudes is greater among those who are sure that even if army service was not compulsory they would serve in the army.

— The percentage of anti-democratic attitudes is higher among those who are sure that if they were free to choose where they could live they would choose Israel.

A general picture of the attitude of Israeli teenagers can be gathered from the breakdown of their

per cent are for decreasing the privileges granted to yeshiva students.

As regards the rights of non-Jews in Israel, 60 per cent of those interviewed believe that Israeli Arabs are not entitled to equal rights. Forty seven per cent are for curtailing the rights of Israeli Arabs, and the same number believe that Christians and Muslims should not be allowed to hold important public positions. Forty two per cent favour the curtailment of democracy in order to deprive Israeli Arabs of their civil rights. Thirty seven per cent believe that the rights of Christians should be curtailed.

The response to questions about the occupied territories was generally hawkish: 62 per cent are in favour of the annexation of the occupied territories; 30 per cent

"60 per cent are in favour of the annexation of the occupied territories."

support the return of the territories in the framework of a peace treaty and appropriate security arrangements; 64 per cent are opposed to granting voting rights to the Arabs living in the occupied territories, even if the territories are legally annexed to Israel.

Fifty seven per cent are in favour of decreasing the privileges granted to yeshiva students.



A young Sephardic Jew pays his respects to the chief Sephardic rabbi. "It appears that teenagers from secular and Western family backgrounds are more

inclined to take democratic stands than teenagers from Orthodox or Eastern family backgrounds."

"60 per cent of those interviewed believe that Israeli Arabs are not entitled to equal rights."

in regards to the human rights of the Jewish population and especially as concerns the rights of the Arab population living in Israel and the occupied territories.

The picture of the Israeli teenager that emerges from the study is one characterised by a good deal of intolerance, chauvinism, and a propensity to curtail basic human freedoms. One-third of those interviewed hold democratic attitudes; 25 per cent anti-democratic attitudes; and approximately 40 per cent veer between the two, depending on the issue at hand. Generally speaking, as concerns the attitudes of Israeli teenagers toward non-Jews and particularly Arabs, over half of

respondents who upheld democratic positions increased. Hence, the impression that democratic norms have not been satisfactorily internalised and/or respondents do not understand the meaning of democracy. In contrast, answers to questions about the Arabs were marked by a high level of correlation and attitudes towards Israeli Arabs and Arabs living in the occupied territories did not vary in a substantial manner. Hence, the conclusion that prejudice (or, in the terminology used in the study, basic attitudes) to Arabs are fixed and, as such, determined the respondents' answers.

The relation between attitudes and socio-demographic variables

than males.

— Democratic attitudes are more common among teenagers of Western origin than teenagers of Eastern origin.

— Democratic attitudes are more common among academic high school pupils than pupils studying at technical schools.

The findings of the study also revealed a link between chauvinism and anti-democratic attitudes:

— The percentage of teenagers who hold anti-democratic views is greater among those who support the annexation of the occupied territories than those in favour of territorial compromise.

— The percentage of those hold-

responses to a variety of questions. Among other things, 44 per cent of those questioned support the legislation of a law prohibiting criticism of the government's policy regarding the Arabs by way of the mass media. Twenty seven per cent believe that democracy should be curtailed in order to prevent those who oppose the government from expressing their view in public. Twenty one per cent are convinced that media censorship should be increased.

The propensity to curtail rights is most evident in regard to strikes and religion: 52 per cent of those questioned would like to see the freedom to strike curtailed and 41

per cent are for decreasing the privileges granted to yeshiva students.

Recycling enters economic mainstream

By Laura Bohor

WASHINGTON — When a mandatory recycling law took effect in Groton, Conn., "there was a lot of controversy, a lot of opposition at first, basically because citizens were scared of the cost to themselves," says Walter Blanka, the city's public works director.

Since March 1982, Groton households have been required to separate their glass, cans, newspapers, and magazines from the rest of their garbage. Failure to comply can mean a ticket and a fine.

The new law won widespread acceptance, partly because of the "apply-pie aspects" of recycling, director Blanka says. "Most people realise that it's not difficult, it can't hurt, it's a good thing to do."

Multiple alternatives

Mandatory recycling is just one approach taken by communities wrestling with solid-waste management at a time when environmental concerns and shrinking open space have created a demand for disposal alternatives.

In the past few years, recycling has entered the economic mainstream. Hundreds of American towns and cities now have recycling programmes of some kind.

"There's no question that recycling is increasing," says Jim McMann of Fibers International, a Seattle company that sells recycled materials to manufacturers. "Ten years ago I felt like we were fighting a never-ending battle, and now it's a legitimate business. Recycling is here to stay, and it's definitely growing."

Of 18.6 million tons of waste paper collected in 1983, 3.4 million tons were newsprint, and a million tons went back into newsprint. At least five major newspapers now use such recycled paper.

Recycled materials are finding their way into increasing numbers of products, from tissues and paperboard to housing insulation, roofing materials, roadbeds, and car upholstery. Forty to 50 pounds of recycled paper are used in every new car manufactured, according to the American Paper Institute.

But recycling laws aren't written overnight. In Groton, for example, it took 10 years for a high-school recycling project to evolve first into a voluntary city programme and finally into the present mandatory ordinance.

Economic necessity, not good intentions alone, prompted the

city ordinance. Without it, officials learned, Groton's sanitary landfill would have overflowed within 15 years. Recyclable materials made up 20 per cent of the waste going to the landfill, they estimated.

"The bottom line is that instead of a voluntary 2 per cent reduction, we now have about a 16 per cent reduction in the waste stream, and a cost avoidance of about \$2 million in 1983," Director Blanka says.

Nationwide troubles

Recycling around the country has had its ups and downs. The biggest problem has been inconsistency in recycling habits and in the market for recycled materials.

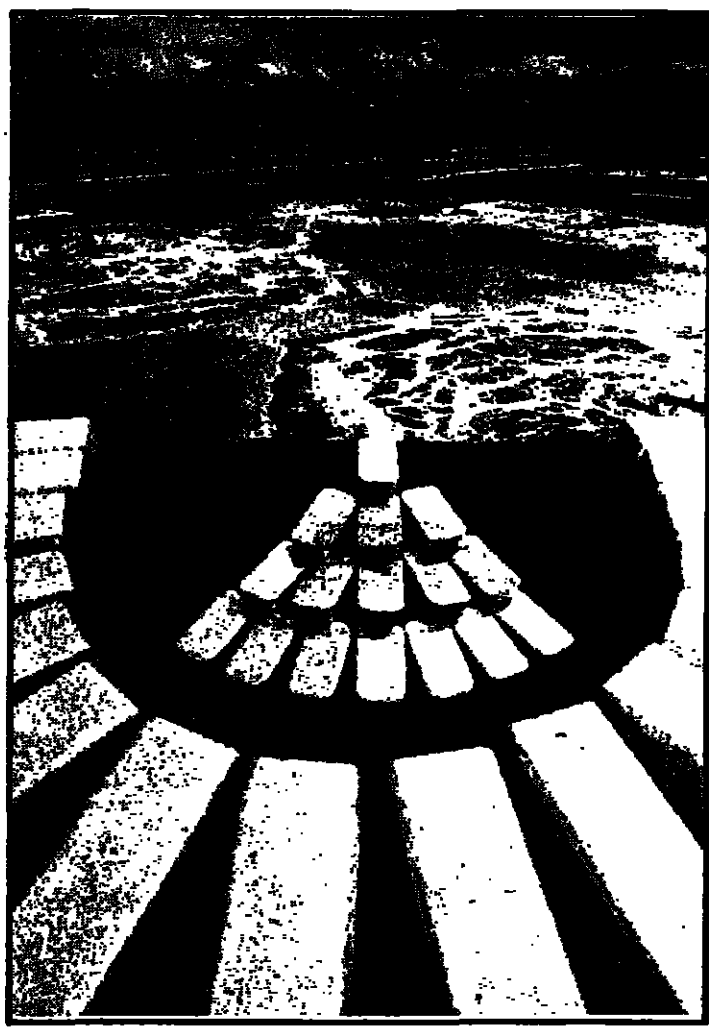
Voluntary programmes, in particular, depend on good memories, as well as good will to maintain a steady supply of materials to be sold. When delivery schedules lapse, manufacturers may take their contracts to more dependable sources in other communities.

From the communities' standpoint, however, when prices for recyclable waste sink — as paper prices did in the mid-1970s — recycling programmes sometimes are no longer affordable. And once broken, the recycling habit can be hard to restore.

Although only one in four of the nation's recycling programmes is mandatory, each is defined by a community's specific needs and markets. Whether the programmes are run by local governments, contractors, or charities, their popularity, and their successes or failures, have paved the way for state involvement in recycling.

The Oregon Legislature, a trend-setter in passing recycling bills, recently enacted the Opportunity to Recycle Act, scheduled to take effect in 1986. The law requires that every Oregon community of 4,000 or more provide its citizens who have garbage service the opportunity to recycle through outside collections. For those who haul their own refuse, landfills must offer recycling facilities.

"Recycling was initially motivated by environmental reasons," says Elaine Glendening of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, "but legislative support has come primarily from the growing awareness of the difficulty in finding landfill space and secondarily



In an example of recycling at its richest, a Palo Alto, Calif., electronic plant yielded \$1 million worth of precious-metals waste—a nine-year residue—here represented by its equivalent in gold and silver bars. Less lucrative recycling of household trash has become a common practice throughout America (National Geographic photo)

from the creation of jobs through the recycling industry."

In New Jersey, a 1982 law levies a surcharge on every ton of landfilled waste and redistributes the proceeds to communities that have recycling programmes. Almost half the annual fund — \$3.4 million in 1983 — is granted to communities on the basis of the amount of recyclables they collect. The other half goes for planning, research, and equipment grants.

Cutting landfill dependency

"Our basic philosophy is to reduce dependency on limited landfill space and to divert material for economically productive uses," says Roger Outenag of the New Jersey Office of Recycling. "Landfill should be the option of last resort."

New Jersey's economic incentives have nourished both recycling rates and local industries. The number of community recycling programmes in the state has doubled in the past four years, and mandatory programmes have tripled.

The Institute for Local Self Reliance, a nonprofit organisation in Washington, D.C., is working to set up multi-material recycling programmes in about a dozen cities, including New York, Philadelphia, and Newark. Avoiding disposal costs, sometimes as high as \$100 a ton, has provided inspiration.

"No city recycles to make profits, they recycle to reduce costs," says the institute's Neil Seldman. "Cities are being forced to take steps" — National Geographic feature.

Egypt may act to halt drift to Cairo

By Nicholas Moore

CAIRO — Egypt may soon take the drastic step of virtually banning migration from the countryside to stem an acute case of "urban drift".

A statistic often used to illustrate the scale of urban crisis in Egypt's capital is that its leaky sewers, dating from the turn of the century, were planned to cope with the effluent of two million inhabitants. There are now nearly 12 million.

City Governor Yusef Sabri Abu Taleb told reporters this "migration is threatening the capital with complete paralysis. Unchecked, there would be 20 million Cairenes by the end of the century."

Egypt's birth rate is among the world's highest at 2.8 per cent a year. President Hosni Mubarak has said it threatens "terrible hunger, unemployment, terrorism".

But Egyptians in Cairo have fewer babies than those in the countryside. The average Cairo family has three children against a national average of more than five.

Mr. Abu Taleb concludes, therefore, that the way to save his city is to tackle "urban drift" — the tendency of rural peasants to move to the cities in search of a better life.

He says he plans to propose to a coming conference on local administration that subsidised necessities such as bread, available in state shops for two U.S. cents a loaf, should be sold in Cairo only on presentation of ration cards which would be issued only to genuine residents.

Non-residents would also not get school places for their children, government jobs, cheap state housing or loans to build or buy homes. Vagrants would be trucked out by police.

Cairenes, however, tend to be cynical about the value of conferences and working papers about their problems.

They say recent seminars may have aired some frightening facts but have yet to result in much

being done.

Early in 1984, for instance, a seminar held by the ruling National Democratic Party on pollution hazards in Cairo urged firms to give employees six-monthly medical checks. No legislation on that has yet appeared.

Exhaust fumes from half a million vehicles that clog the streets and from brick kilns that ring the outskirts are the chief sources of frequent smogs.

The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is paying for a study in which the scalp hairs of a sample of Cairenes are irradiated to judge how badly people are being poisoned.

Preliminary results showed alarming lead levels, said project manager, Mohammed Fathi Abdul-Wahab.

A seminar last November considered Cairo's traffic jams. World Bank specialist David Wood said the accident rate was among the world's highest at 80 deaths a year for each 10,000 vehicles — 20 times the U.S. figure.

To carry an average of 3.5 million passengers daily, Cairo had

only 2,300 buses of which about one third were always off the road because of bad maintenance or lack of spares, the seminar heard.

This year, another seminar considered housing, which Western diplomats say is the issue most likely to ignite political unrest. Experts reported that 400,000 Cairenes lived in tents, shanties or one-room homes. Only 85,000 homes were being built each year.

Mr. Mubarak says his government is doing all it can afford. He says he is doing for the day when Egyptians will do more to help themselves — like driving cautiously, planting trees and not throwing rubbish into the street — and "each of us will light a candle instead of sitting around and cursing the darkness."

Some \$230 million are being spent on an underground railway for Cairo, but the project is 18 months behind schedule.

In the current 1981-86 five-year plan, about \$4 billion has been allocated to refurbishing the water supply and sewage systems of Cairo and Alexandria.

North America's new gateway has failed

Mirabel airport is a costly monument to the misplaced optimism of Montreal's and Canada's planners, writes Bernard Simon, one of the few recent visitors to Mirabel. The airport has adopted a white elephant as its official symbol.

IT IS early Friday afternoon, the start of the weekend rush at most big-city airports. At Mirabel airport, north of Montreal, a bullet could be fired down the cavernous concourse without hitting a soul. Not a single suitcase is moving on the terminal's six baggage carousels. On the apron, designed to accommodate 24 aircraft, including 18 wide-bodied jets, stands a solitary plane — a cargo flight from the U.S.

Mirabel, hailed as one of the world's biggest and most efficient airports when it opened 10 years ago, is now in the top league of white elephants. Mr. Pierre Jeanmion, president of Canada's state-controlled airline, Air Canada, drew wide support a few weeks ago by suggesting that it was time the government faced facts and closed the C\$500 million (\$365.5 million) airport to civilian traffic.

The Ottawa authorities maintain that Mirabel will stay open, at least for the time being; but they have implicitly admitted that the airport will never meet the grandiose targets set in the early 1970s. The government last month agreed to sell back to local farmers the entire non-operational portion of 88,000 acres of land — an area six times the size of Manhattan — which was expropriated for the airport in 1969.

Now that the disgruntled farmers can have their land back, talk has evaporated of Mirabel becoming a bustling day-and-night North American gateway and cargo hub, with flights unhindered by noise restrictions. Plans have been abandoned for another four 12,000 ft runways (there are presently two) and five new terminals similar to the 1,140 ft-long building that operates at a mere 14 per cent of capacity.

When work on Mirabel started,

planners were confident that the commercial and political benefits of the new airport would outweigh its most obvious drawback: the 36-mile drive from downtown Montreal.

Air traffic projections indicated that Montreal's older airport, Dorval, would reach full capacity in the mid-1980s. Dorval, hemmed in by highways and factories, could not easily be expanded. It was hoped also that Mirabel would stimulate industrial development north of Montreal. A Quebec government proposal to site the new airport between Montreal and Quebec City to the east was rejected, apparently because the federal government did not want to fan the separatist cause by building an international airport close to the provincial capital.

The story of Mirabel over the past decade neatly illustrates the domino effect of a commercial miscalculation. Montrealers preferred Dorval, which is only eight miles from the city, so airlines hesitated to transfer flights to Mirabel.

There are also political differences. The New Royalist Action Group supported Mr. Mitterrand in the presidential elections of 1981. But the main sponsor of the recent rally was the right-wing, ultra-nationalist Action Française movement.

The picknickers, who included prominent members of the extreme right-wing National Front, listened to military and royalist music and speeches against immigration.

The 76-year-old Count of Paris, head of the Orleans family, does not completely rule out returning to the throne, but he does not expect to see the kind of constitutional chaos that might make the government or people turn to him.

The count's handsome 20-year-old grandson Jean, whom he regards as his dynastic successor, seems warm to the idea of restoration, however, and wrote re-

cently to a royalist group approving of their campaign.

Jean, whose photograph was on prominent display at the rally, symbolises the movement's attraction to youth.

"A young prince generates more enthusiasm," 23-year-old Pierre Gagemon told Reuters. "He stands for the future."

Genevieve Castellucci, an accountant from Paris, sported a scarf and necklace with the fleur de lys (lily) symbol of the French monarchy. Her father was a royalist, as are her two 24-year-old sons, and her favourite king is Louis XI.

"I began reading royalist books when I was 15 and made up my own mind," she said.

The Lily symbol was not in short supply at the rally. From pens to made-in-Hong-Kong electronic alarm clocks with "vive le roi" flashing on a screen every second, the royalists were busy selling

the slow development of the new airport in turn prompted the authorities to shelve plans for a rapid-transit line from Montreal. Not surprisingly, industrial sites at Mirabel remained empty. In 1978, the airport good-naturedly adopted a white elephant as its official logo.

Mirabel's problems, including political uncertainty in Quebec over the past decade, have prompted many businesses and their workers to move from Montreal to Toronto. Instead of bursting at the seams, Dorval airport has continued to operate well below capacity.

The federal government transferred landing rights of several international airlines from Montreal to Toronto, recognising the latter's emergence as Canada's principal business and financial centre, and again rebuffing Quebec's separatist rulers. Air Lingus and Scandinavian Airlines no longer fly to Montreal; British Airways has cut its Montreal flights from 15 to five a week.

— Financial Times news feature.

Vitamin supplements for needy children

From USIA

WASHINGTON — The United States, with its abundance of food supplies and vitamins, is in a good position to help avert the death of thousands of malnourished children in less developed countries, according to a report released June 20 by a U.S. congressional panel.

Providing Vitamin A supplements, costing only two to four cents a capsule, can reduce childhood mortality in developing countries by 25-35 per cent, the report said.

Representative Mickey Leland, chairman of the House Select Committee on Hunger, said "up to 10 per cent of the children in the feeding camps of Ethiopia and the Sudan were at risk of becoming

irreversibly blind due to deficiencies of Vitamin A."

But the problem of child malnutrition and Vitamin A deficiency is not limited to famine victims, the report said.

"Vitamin A deficiency is a public health problem in 73 countries and territories, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO)," said Representative Tony Hall, who heads the House panel's international task force. "Increasing use of vitamin A can help break the deadly link between malnutrition and infection which is all too common among children of developing nations."

This link between malnutrition and Vitamin A deficiency was recently established through field research in an U.S. Agency for International Development

(AID)-funded project in Indonesia. The research involved 30,000 children in 450 villages and was conducted by the International Centre for Epidemiologic and Preventive Ophthalmology, Johns Hopkins University of the United States, the Ministry of Health of Indonesia and Helen Keller International, an American private voluntary organisation.

One way the United States can help is to continue supplying Public Law-480 food — For Peace — fortified with Vitamin A, the congressional report stated. But new foods which are staple to the diet of individual countries also need to be fortified. The government of Indonesia is currently working closely with Helen Keller International to determine the

effectiveness of adding Vitamin A to monosodium glutamate (MSG), a flavour enhancer widely used in East Asia.

"AID has background and expertise, but Vitamin A programmes must have a higher priority," Mr. Leland said.

Although the 1985 allocation represents a sizable increase over previous years, it still is not nearly enough, the congressman said. He appealed for more money. "With the relatively small base of \$30 million as the United States share of a total worldwide effort, we could reverse the trend and move toward ending Vitamin A blindness," he said, adding that such funding is in line with a draft report from WHO which outlines such a comprehensive plan — U.S. Information Agency.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.2850/60	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3650/55	Canadian dollars
	3.0710/30	West German marks
	3.4605/25	Dutch guilders
	2.5680/95	Swiss francs
	61.88/93	Belgian francs
	9.5625/75	French francs
	1960.5/1.5	Italian lire
	248.85/95	Japanese yen
	8.8450/8550	Swedish crowns
	8.8200/8300	Norwegian crowns
	11.0200/0300	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	314.10/314.60	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed generally firmer but trading was slack, dealers said. Prices earlier rose on the back of a bullish monthly statement by the confederation of British Industry and Friday's higher Wall Street close. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 index was up 6.5 at 1268.5.

ICI and distillers were both 2p higher at 736 and 298 respectively while Tate and Lyle firmed 3p to 478. Allied Lyons was 3p lower at 213 on profit taking. Oil shares were firm. Government bonds drifted around 1/8 lower in the absence of background factors. Golds were firm but North Americans eased. Insurances were off early highs. Banks were mixed. Oils had BP up 10p at 533, Britoil 3p higher at 213 and Lascmo 10p firmer at 258 after news of an oil find in Australia. Insurances moved off the early highs with Abbey Life 2p off at 226 after 232. In brokers Minet added a penny at 180. Banks had Lloyds up 8p at 602 but Bank of Scotland fell 3p to 369. Arthur Bell fell 16p to 235 on profit-taking while Guinness gained a penny to 255. British Aerospace old and new shares were both 13p higher at 361 and 191 respectively on news of a £30 million U.S. defence contract.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 25 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: This is a day when you need to make sure you do not accept anything you see or hear as Gospel truth as there are too many angles and unknown factors present in whatever arises.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Get your duties handled early in the day and later show patience when others expect big things if you.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Go to the beauty or barber shop of your choice early and then get at your duties in a calm and poised fashion.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get the situation at home righted before you put some talent to work, even though the problem may arise with it.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Handle your outside business affairs well before you try to handle that situation at home in the evening.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get your budget in order before you go out to handle some problematical affair, and be skillful at it.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You are concerned with the self this morning, and rightly so, and you can go after personal aims and get them.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) A good morning to plan for the future, but tonight you may run up against stumbling blocks in the path of your progress.

SCORPIO (Oct. 24 to Nov. 21) You can go after the personal wishes that mean much to you in the morning, and get good results. Show your mate you are loyal.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Get at your career work early since later you will have to handle personal problems. Don't expect much help from friends.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try a new way to gain a cherished wish, and later handle some worldly affair most carefully.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Try to find some way of getting the one you love to be more interested in you. Make sure to pay your bills on time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) An associate can give you fine suggestions, so listen carefully to them. Improve relations with your mate.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will easily understand technical-oriented material, so send to technical schools where he or she will be taught how best to make use of this fine ability, otherwise your progeny could create all kinds of personal problems for the self just to prove how well they can be solved.

Flat tax programme achieves simplicity, equity and efficiency

By Arthur A. Laffer and Nayef S. Zu'bi

Arthur Laffer is the "guru of tax revolt" and the mastermind of "Reagonomics". He is also the chairman of A.B. Laffer Associates, a leading business consulting firm, and a potential Senate candidate. Nayef S. Zu'bi is a Ph.D. graduate in business. He is also a graduate of University of Southern California (USC) School of Engineering. Dr. Zu'bi teaches at USC School of Business.

The article, responding to some comments by Mr. Fahed Panek, emphasizes that growth policy is the answer and that distributional policy is the problem.

A progressive tax scheme was introduced in 1913, seeking the redistribution of income brought about by the interplay of free market forces. The progressivity of taxation arguments received another boost with the ascendancy of demand side management of the economy championed by J.M. Keynes in the 1930s.

Governments can stimulate output by manipulating aggregate demand. Taxing higher income groups and spending on lower income ones would discourage aggregate saving, under the assumption that lower income groups have a higher marginal propensity to consume and lower aggregate saving has a stimulative effect on output employment and production.

The argument neglects the substitution effects and solely concentrates on income effects of any government policy. The progressivity of taxes has been on the rise, and the disparity in incomes, it sought to solve, has widened.

The basic requisites of a successful tax scheme are simplicity, equity, and efficiency. The present tax system fails on all accounts. As to simplicity, one would have to specialise in tax law to come close to comprehending the intricate and complex nature of the tax structure, rather be called the "Lawyers and Accountants Employment Act".

In the U.S., in 1983, three federal taxes: Personal income taxes, corporate profit taxes, and payroll taxes accounted for more than 84.7 per cent of total tax revenue. A personal unadjusted gross income tax of 11 per cent and an 11 per cent flat-rate value added tax would collect more revenue than the combined total of federal personal income taxes, payroll taxes (both employer and employee), and the corporate profit tax. This does not take into account the

supply side effects at such low rates.

The corporate profit tax is a glaring example of inequity and inefficiency. It simply penalises success. Corporations that do not squander resources and manufacture a worthwhile product are taxed at incredibly high rates. Those who report huge losses, make a lousy product, and keep in their staff legions of accountants, lawyers, and lobbyist, pay minimum taxes, and may even qualify for government subsidy.

The payroll tax is extremely inequitable. It is a regressive scheme indeed. In 1983 it accounted for 30.4 per cent, yielding total revenue of \$183b. "Unearned income" is not subjected to federal payroll taxes, nor annual income of more than \$32,400.

A distinction must also be made between the incidence of a tax and the burden of a tax. A tax falls where it may, not where it is put. This depends on the nature of supply and demand elasticities of factors of production (widely categorised as labour and capital) and the products those factors contribute in producing.

Those factors that are elastic in supply or inelastic in demand, bear minimal of the burden of a tax. On the other hand factors that are inelastic in supply, and elastic in demand bear the burden of a tax disproportionately. Low skilled labour, disadvantaged, and inner-city residents, whose job market is the block they are residing obviously will bear the tax burden regardless of where it is placed.

Political rhetoric is abundant with arguments that a specific tax is meant to be paid by corporation or an employer and not by the working class of America.

Far from it, a tax on corporate profits reduces the normal rate of return, invites capital to migrate

out of high tax localities, increases relative prices of corporate sector's produced goods, and reduces wages and employment. Corporations do not pay taxes, people do.

The wages of truck drivers will be depressed, if there are no trucks to drive. Capital and labour are not enemies in the productive process, they are cooperative agents. The only way to help low-skilled and low-income groups is to increase the demand for their services, and this is not served by taxing capital.

The difficulty in assigning supply and demand elasticities is too enormous to warrant a serious empirical investigation. For one, labour is not homogenous, i.e., there are large number of labour categories. Similarly there are large numbers of capital categories. The difficulty is more pronounced, given that these estimates are not fixed numbers, rather they change over time, and respond to changing economic environments, and changing government economic policy variables.

To err in assigning tax rates on factors based on elasticities only God knows how to calculate, could be counterproductive. A flat tax will minimise the distortion involved. It will deem obsolete the business of tax shelter, and will bring into light the underground economy.

Helping the poor by increasing the progressivity of taxes does not bring about a desirable outcome. The disincentives the inner cities dwellers are exposed to are unthinkable.

In Los Angeles a family of four, without any wages, can spend up to \$718.33 per month as a result of social welfare benefits (figures are related to a 1979 study). With wages of \$1,000 per month, the family can spend \$140.25 more! The combined effects of reduced welfare benefits and taxes mean an effective rate of 86 per cent.

Is the high rate of unemployment among inner city residents any surprise? Is the sense of despair and hopelessness plaguing inner cities any wonder? Lowering tax rates to what a simple flat tax would suggest would ease inequities and break the back of poverty. The empirical evidence of the 1981 tax cut sent a basic message, people respond to incentives almost instantly!

Acorn Computer seeks support

LONDON (R) — Acorn Computer, a British maker of personal computers, said Monday it was seeking outside financial support, because its situation had deteriorated since Olivetti of Italy stepped in with a rescue package four months ago.

The news came as Acorn shares were suspended from trading on the London stock exchange pending a further announcement. Along with other makers of personal computers on both sides of the Atlantic, including Britain's Sinclair Research, Acorn is suffering from an apparently wor-

sening slump in demand. Acorn said that since Olivetti's February purchase of 49 per cent of its shares and the raising of £12

million (\$15 million) from shareholders, its sales had shown a very substantial decline from levels predicted earlier this year.

Iran to build five plants

LONDON (R) — Iran has allocated about \$35 million for the construction of five large chemical plants, the Iranian News Agency IRNA said Monday.

It quoted the deputy minister of industries in charge of the chemical sector, Bakhsch, as saying the

investment was part of Iranian efforts to advance industrial development and attain self-sufficiency.

Iran at present spends some two billion dollars a year on purchase of chemicals from abroad, IRNA said.

Forecasts expect strong surge in British economy

LONDON (R) — The British economy is expected to put in a strong 1985 performance, with inflation due to fall in the latter half of the year after a recent acceleration, according to two economic forecasts published Monday.

The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) said in its monthly survey for June that manufacturing order book totals were close to their strongest levels for eight years. Commenting on the survey, a CBI official, Mr. David Wigglesworth, said manufacturing industry should grow by four per cent this year.

The London Business School (LBS) said Britain's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) would rise by about 3.5 per cent this year. This would slow to 2.4 per cent in 1986 and 1.8 per cent in 1987 due to lower North Sea oil output, export performance and capital spending.

However, the LBS Centre for

Economic Forecasting predicted Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher would be hard pressed to deliver hoped-for tax cuts in the run-up to the next election. It blamed lower tax revenues from North Sea oil, combined with higher spending as a result of public-sector wage rises.

It said the government would be unable to deliver any cuts in taxes unless control over public spending was considerably tightened or the pace of privatisation of state-owned industries greatly accelerated to bring in more money.

The treasury's medium-term financial strategy foresees tax cuts of £9.5 billion (\$12.2 billion), in-

cluding £3.5 billion (\$4.2 billion) in the financial year starting next April.

The next election must be held by mid-1988, and the Conservative government is being widely urged to carry out earlier pledges to reduce the level of personal taxation, though pressures for more government spending show no sign of easing.

The LBS predicted unemployment would peak at 3.2 million adults or more than 13 per cent of the workforce this year, falling to 2.8 million by 1988.

The CBI survey agreed with the government that the rate of inflation would fall to near five per cent by the end of the year from the seven per cent recorded in the year to May.

According to the LBS, inflation will fall to six per cent by the end of 1985 and to under five per cent next year, due in part to sterling's recent recovery against the dollar.

Investors are still fighting shy of gold, experts say

LUGANO, Switzerland (R) — When will gold recover its lustre? The question brought experts to the Swiss financial centre of Lugano earlier this month, and they decided that much depends on private investors.

These investors are still fighting shy of the gold market in the aftermath of the metal's collapse from record highs in 1980.

And the analysis concluded that gold, while remaining fairly stable, looks unlikely in the short term to excite most people now influenced by the strong dollar to put their cash elsewhere.

The precious metal hit a record high of \$850 an ounce in January 1980 but now hovers just above \$300. Volatile price changes are rare and many traders declare the market dead.

Consultant Timothy Green of Consolidated Gold Fields in London told the gold conference here that the market lacked "the emotion to really get it moving again".

Far Eastern demand, prompted by rising industrial use and a view of gold as relatively cheap, has recently been very high, but analysts at the two-day session said this was not offsetting sluggish American and European interest.

In addition, sales have been lower in the Middle East where weaker oil prices have restricted funds available to buy gold.

"Investors stay firmly on the sidelines — many have lost too

much before, and in many instances anyway there is less money around," Mr. Green said.

Investor demand may be lacking but the amount of gold bought for jewellery making was at its highest level since 1978 last year at 818 tonnes, taking 57 per cent of all new gold coming out of the mine. But Mr. Green saw possible decline this year.

One delegate also told Reuters the negative political attitude worldwide towards South Africa could be depressing that country's sales of Krugerrand coins, which in 1984 fell to 74.1 tonnes, their lowest level for 10 years, from 108.7 tonnes in 1983.

Many experts believe gold prices are stabilising and Mr. Green said he saw \$300 to \$350 an ounce as a realistic range.

Mr. Hans Mast, chief economist at Zurich-based Credit Suisse, offered a fairly optimistic appraisal for the gold market, but said the recovery he expected was not necessarily imminent.

The economist said longer term prospects did favour a limited investment in gold. High interest rates, which make holding gold expensive, were likely to fall in the next few months, while inflation, against which gold is a traditional hedge, was not likely to drop much, he said.

But in the view of Mr. Bora Nisic, a gold analyst with Banque Louis-Dreyfus in Paris, the "mis-

ery index" measuring the level of economic difficulty which pushes individuals into buying gold for security is too low to get investors back to gold.

In 1980 U.S. inflation was 13 per cent and unemployment was 7.2 per cent. The index was over 20. Now unemployment is still about 7.2 but inflation is sharply lower. The misery index is about 10.7.

Seeking to revitalise gold's economic role, senior deputy governor of the South African Reserve Bank Mr. Chris Stals proposed a scheme under which central banks could mobilise gold holdings to help stabilise foreign exchange rates.

Mr. Stals suggested to the conference that the banks could temporarily sell some of their massive gold assets to the International Monetary Fund at current rates without depressing the market.

The proceeds would be used to intervene on foreign exchange markets and the gold bought back later at a fixed rate.

But analysts here reacted coolly.

One specialist from a major Zurich bank said Swiss gold was far too sacred an asset to bring it even briefly onto the market. Another specialist said the idea was useful to South Africa, the largest gold producer, but of little use to non-producing countries.

Algeria sets 6% growth goal

ALGERIA (OPECNA) — The Algerian economy will have an average growth rate of six per cent in the next development plan period 1985-89, according to minister of planning and land reclamation Mr. Ali Oubouzar. He said in a newspaper interview here that the same rate of

growth had been witnessed in the last plan period "guaranteeing not only our development, but also meeting the fundamental needs of our population."

He said agriculture, which accounted for 40 per cent of state investments by the end of 1984, would continue to receive special

priority in the new plan, which would require investments totalling \$11 billion. More effort would go into organising co-operative societies.

The minister said he was confident that efforts now underway would produce a material base for an independent economy.

THE Daily Crossword by Mary Coe Whitten

ACROSS

- 1 Pocket watch
- 2 Adjunct
- 3 Half a dance
- 4 Vegetable
- 5 Jal
- 6 Attie
- 7 Follow
- 8 A Kennedy
- 9 Most drab
- 10 Lumberjack's tool
- 11 "Ask" what you
- 12 Foggy
- 13 Doubt or Bludy
- 14 Blunderer
- 15 Goaded
- 16 Vexatious
- 17 Abstract sculpture
- 18 Elbow
- 19 In agreement
- 20 Somewhat out
- 21 Lively music
- 22 Favorite
- 23 Prefix for amble or tard
- 24 Square dance group
- 25 Prose's play
- 26 Dip
- 27 Clapped stone
- 28 Story
- 29 Hazy of La
- 30 Teacher in class
- 31 Flying queen
- 32 Bile
- 33 Church councils
- 34 Rime
- 35 Soundsystem
- 36 Flying formation
- 37 Road for Caesar
- 38 Most tender
- 39 Calculate
- 40 Author Vidal

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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

7 Placid past
8 Homily: abbr.
9 Unpledged
10 Sort a stack
11 Usber's milieu
12 Burn with liquid
13 Chop
14 "— the very model—"
15 King of the
16 Sine
17 WWI menaces
18 Julep flavoring
19 Partner of circumstance
20 Completed
21 Aunts in
22 Narrows
23 Read quickly
24 — and haws
25 Chums
26 Puck
27 A — able
28 Disregard
29 Overjoyed
30 "A — Remembrance—"
31 Kind of dice or tube
32 Galatah saab
33 Equine TV star
34 Champagne bucket
35 — Marquette
36 Draft letters
37 Tiptoe
38 M. Gardner
39 Adam's leaf

Peanuts



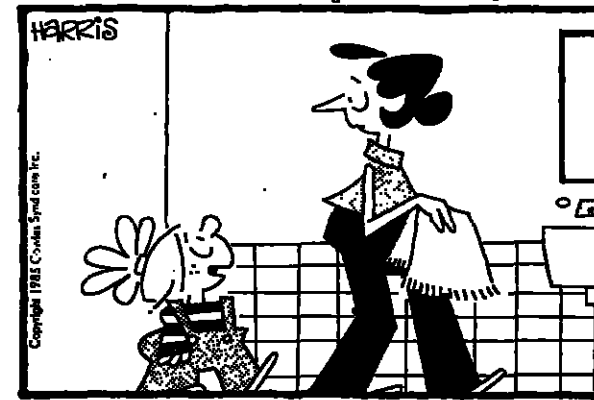
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

CIKHT
WREEF
STEBIC
STOLCY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: HIS

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CLOVE LAUGH WAITER BLAZER
Answer: A spendthrift wife might love her husband for this—ALL HE'S WORTH

India begins probe into possible Sikh role in crash, urges global security alert

NEW DELHI (R) — India launched a full-scale probe Monday into reports that a Sikh extremist bomb may have blasted a packed Air India Jumbo jet out of the sky and called for a global airport security alert.

A team of aviation and government officials joined British, Irish, Canadian and U.S. officials investigating the world's worst plane crash at sea in which all 329 passengers and crew were believed killed.

The Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency said two Sikh extremists groups had claimed responsibility for planting a bomb on the Boeing 747.

It said the tenth or "Deshmeh" regiment and the Sikh Students Federation had in two separate calls to U.S. newspapers claimed responsibility for sending the plane crashing 9,500 metres into the Atlantic Ocean off southern Ireland.

All India Radio said another group had claimed responsibility, but the radio neither named the organisation nor gave details of the third claim.

A government official told Reuters any claims would be investigated but he would not comment on the reports.

But the leader of America's Sikhs said they had nothing to do with the crash. Dr. Hadam Singh Azad, national chairman of the Sikh Association of America, described one caller who claimed responsibility for the disaster as a crank.

Sikh historian and Member of

Parliament Khushwant Singh told Reuters that the "Deshmeh Regiment" had carried out several sabotage attacks in India's Sikh-majority Punjab state.

"The figure 10 refers to the last of the Sikh sect's gurus or spiritual leaders, Gobind Singh," he said. The Deshmeh Regiment "first emerged after Indian soldiers and Sikh separatists fought a savage hand-to-hand battle last June in the sect's most sacred shrine, Amritsar's Golden Temple."

Khushwant Singh said the group bombed railway lines and a key irrigation canal in Punjab last year and it had issued copies of a "hit list" of Indian leaders including Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

Mr. Gandhi, himself a former airline pilot, was propelled into power when Sikh bodyguards assassinated his mother and predecessor, Indira, last October.

Indian aviation officials and British experts have agreed a bomb may have caused the crash. British and American officials would be involved in India's investigation. Air India Managing Director Dhruva Bose told reporters.

He said security at Indian airports would be reviewed because of possible penetration of existing measures including the use of sniffer dogs and metal detectors.

"I am totally ruling out structural fatigue ... since the wreckage was spread over a five-mile area one cannot rule out the possibility of an explosion," he said.

Civil Aviation Minister of State Ashok Ghelot said state-run Air India had asked foreign governments, including Canadian authorities, to increase security at airports worldwide.

He stressed the need for "increased security checks at airports all over the world and for securing the cooperation of the governments in stopping terrorism and hijacking activities against airline passengers."

Indira Gandhi's murder sparked anti-Sikh riots in which 2,700 people, most of them in Delhi, died. Khushwant Singh said that if Sikh extremists had blown up Flight 182, the only possible motive could have been to try and cause a massive backlash from India's non-Sikhs.

"A backlash would drive Sikhs to Punjab, as they were driven after the (anti-Sikh) riots, but in such large numbers that non-Sikhs would move out and the separatists would have created their Khalistan," he said.

Khalistan is the name extremists use for the Sikh state they seek to establish.

The All India Sikh Students Federation was outlawed by the Indian government last year, but Mr. Gandhi has ordered the ban to be lifted as part of a bid to solve Punjab's sectarian crisis.



NARCOTICS DESTROYED: Officers of the Anti-Narcotic and Forgery Department and personnel of the Jordan Cement Factory Company Monday supervise the burning of a large quantity of narcotics seized by the department (Petra photo)

New York conference to debate U.S.-Soviet relations

CHAUTAUQUA, New York (AP) — U.S. and Soviet officials, including National Security Adviser Robert C. McFarlane and possibly the Soviet ambassador, are to participate in a conference on ties between the superpowers this week.

"This is a real feast for people who want to learn about Soviet-American relations," said John P. Wallach, conference director and foreign editor of Hearst newspapers.

The conference at the private Chautauqua Institution is unique, Mr. Wallach said, because the public is invited to attend all sessions.

The institution, an enclave beside Chautauqua Lake in southwestern New York, has been host to nine presidents as well as figures ranging from Leo Tolstoy and Alexander Graham Bell.

Mr. Wallach said he received word last week that the Soviets were sending the number two man at the Soviet embassy in Washington, Oleg Sokolov, to speak Monday, the first day of the conference.

Mr. McFarlane is to give what is billed as an important foreign-policy address on Friday.

5 held in connection with Brighton, London bombs

LONDON (R) — Five people have been arrested in connection with last year's attempt to blow up Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Brighton and a bomb defused Sunday in a hotel near Buckingham Palace, police sources said Monday.

They said the five, who were not identified, were arrested on Saturday and were being held in Strathclyde, Scotland under the prevention of terrorism act. They will be interviewed later this week about the two bombs and other incidents in London.

A police spokesman said two other people were being interviewed in London about the bombs.

The Irish Republican Army (IRA) claimed responsibility for bombing Brighton's Grand Hotel last October during a Conservative Party conference in the southern England seaside resort. Mrs. Thatcher and her cabinet had a narrow escape but five other people were killed.

Simon Crawshaw, head of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist branch, said the bomb found at the Rubens Hotel near Queen Elizabeth's London residence was also probably planted by the IRA, fighting to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

Mr. Crawshaw said the two-kilogramme bomb, equipped with a timing device like that used in Brighton and hidden in a first floor

room, would have killed many people if it had gone off.

The luxury hotel was fully occupied, like most other temporary accommodation in the British capital during the height of the summer tourist season.

"We may well be looking at other premises in the future," Mr. Crawshaw said, but he added: "I do not believe there are any other devices in premises in London at the moment."

Scotland Yard officials said several investigating police officers stayed at the hotel overnight examining the room and searching for clues, such as fingerprints, or entries in the hotel register.

The hotel was packed with Australian, American and European visitors staying at the hotel both on vacation and for business, said hotel manager Virginia Barlow. The guests were allowed to return to their rooms about midnight after an eight-hour wait.

Police ruled out Buckingham Palace as a target but said the force of the blast could have damaged windows in nearby Buckingham Palace Mews.

The IRA killed nine people with a car bomb outside the London department store Harrods in December 1983 and a blast in April 1984, for which no-one claimed responsibility, injured 16 in a passenger terminal of London's Heathrow airport.

No proof found to link Narita explosion, Air India crash

TOKYO (R) — Police and airline officials said Sunday they had found no immediate link between Sunday's Air India crash and a bomb blast at Tokyo's Narita airport in which two baggage handlers died.

The Narita bomb exploded in a luggage container 40 minutes after being unloaded from a flight which had brought 390 people from the western Canadian city of Vancouver.

The Air India Boeing 747 which crashed off the Irish coast was also on a flight from Canada.

Police at Narita said 40 officers were sifting through wreckage in a baggage check area at Narita for clues to the blast. The powerful explosion brought part of the building's concrete roof crashing to the floor.

A police spokesman said they had found no immediate link between the Narita explosion and the death of all 329 people aboard an Air India flight from Montreal to Bombay which crashed into the Atlantic less than one hour later.

Both police and a Canadian Pacific official said there had been no claims or responsibility for the Narita explosion.

India has asked Japan for more information about the luggage blast but police say they hope Canadian officials will help their investigations.

Officials at the Narita office of CP Air were not available for comment on whether any prominent figure or figures were among the passengers.

Police had interviewed all 16 Canadian Pacific crew and three of the passengers, a police officer said. There were 80 non-Japanese among the 332 passengers whose destination was Tokyo, but details of their nationalities were not available.

The national police agency would not confirm local press reports that it had asked Canadian authorities, through the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO), for help in identifying the type of bomb and who planted it.

Japan Air Lines, the national flag carrier, said it had told its 44 offices at overseas airports to tighten security and intensify its checks on passenger baggage.

A Canadian Pacific official said Saturday's flight originated in Vancouver and the aircraft had flown back there on the return leg of the journey after the explosion at Narita. Transit passengers had boarded a separate flight to Hong Kong.

He also said there were no clues indicating a connection between the Air India crash and the Narita explosion.

Mr. Sean Brady, a spokesman for Canadian foreign Secretary Joe Clark, said Indian officials asked for additional security for Indian diplomats and Air India flights about a month ago, without explaining the reasons for the request.

"The Indian government did request increased protection and did receive it," Brady said. He said investigators were not "at this moment" treating the Boeing crash and the Narita blast as linked because the flights originated in different cities and because no group had claimed responsibility.

Three suitcases that authorities labelled "suspicious" and were removed in Montreal from flight 182 before it crashed contained no weapons or explosives, airport security officials said.

Rubin Ginzburg, general manager of airports for Transport Canada, told reporters that specially trained dogs sniffed at the bags and began barking. The bags, apparently together, were also rejected by metal scanners at the airport.

But when the bags were checked later, all that was found in one was an electric iron, used for pressing clothes.

The bags had been placed in a decompression chamber in a special room partially underground, about one kilometre from the terminal, and opened by Quebec provincial police between 10 a.m. (1400 GMT) and 11 a.m. EDT (1500 GMT) Sunday, several hours after Flight 182 plunged suddenly into the North Atlantic off the Irish coast.

"There was nothing that could be construed as explosives" (in the bags), said Mr. Ginzburg. "If in fact it was a bomb (which caused the plane to crash), it could have come from Toronto."

Mr. Ginzburg said Air India would have been informed that baggage had been taken off the plane, and that it would have been up to the airline to hold the take-off.

COLUMN

Most notorious British spy 'is ill in Moscow'

LONDON (AP) — Britain's most notorious spy, Harold "Kim" Philby, is seriously ill in Moscow and may be dying of cancer, a British newspaper quoted his illegitimate son as saying Sunday. The tabloid Sunday People quoted Alan Young, 46, as saying his father told him the news in a recent telephone call from Moscow. Young, whose mother met Philby during World War II, told the paper he is seeking urgent permission to visit the former double-agent in Moscow but may not be allowed out of Britain because he is on parole from a 30-month jail sentence for burglary and blackmail. The London butcher said he last saw his father in 1962, a year after Philby fled to Moscow after working for about two decades as a Soviet spy in the British intelligence service.

Karachi police arrest 3,500 beggars

KARACHI (R) — Police arrested 3,500 beggars who invaded Pakistan's largest city of Karachi for alms during the Muslim festival of Eid Al Fitr last week, court officials said Sunday. They said the beggars were fined up to 500 rupees (\$30) for defying a local ban on begging.

5 die in stampede for free cash

CHITTAGONG, Bangladesh (R) — At least five people were killed and 50 injured in a stampede for free cash and clothing, police said. Most of the victims were women and children trampled under foot when thousands of people besieged a building in the southern Bangladesh port to collect money and clothes being handed out to the poor to mark the Muslim Eid Al Fitr festival.

Pakistani tribesmen kill kidnapper, burn thieves' houses

PESHAWAR (R) — Pashtun tribesmen have killed a kidnapper, burned down the houses of two car thieves and arrested six other kidnappers in a crackdown on crime in their area, Pakistani officials said Sunday. Afridi Pashtuns living near the large "smugglers' Bazaar" at Bara just west of Peshawar launched their second sweep against crime in a week after a tribal assembly Sunday, they said. Thieves frequently steal cars in Peshawar and take them to the tribal area where Pakistani law does not apply.

Man wounds girl for refusing dance, kills two others

SAINT-ETIENNE, France (R) — A man shot and seriously wounded a woman neighbour Monday because she refused to dance with him at a discotheque and shot dead two men who were with her, police said. Postal worker Jean-Luc Ville, 27, ambushed the 34-year-old woman with a hunting rifle after she and three companions left the disco, then escaped. The dead men were brothers aged 25 and 28.

Iran operates large caviar refrigerator

LONDON (R) — Iran's first 100-tonne caviar refrigerator has started operation, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported. The agency said caviar can be preserved for as long as five years in the \$350,000 refrigerator. Iran said it exported caviar worth \$30 million in the year ended March 20.

Antarctic stations get costly food supply

WELLINGTON (R) — Americans and New Zealanders wintering-over in the Antarctic received a fresh mid-season food airdrop Saturday night after two days of delays, United States officials said. The delivery of fresh vegetables and other food, said to be the world's most expensive grocery delivery at \$1 million a round trip, was made over bases at McMurdo Sound and the South Pole. The parachute drops of food, mail and spare parts give about 100 scientists and support staff their only physical contact with the outside world during the six-month winter. Normal supply flights end in February and restart in August.

Relief 'too inadequate' to save 1 million fighting to survive Bangladesh floods

DHAKA (R) — More than a million people, many marooned on narrow river dykes, battled to survive Bangladesh's latest flood disaster Monday and officials said they could do little to help them.

Troops and police said they had rescued about 20,000 families since monsoon floods surged through large areas of the north and east at the weekend, stranding an estimated 1.5 million people.

Officials said relief camps opened by the government were full and thousands seeking food and shelter were being turned away each day.

They said many people were clinging to the roofs of their thatched homes or riding the floods on rafts made from banana trees without food, clothes or drinking

water. Thousands were forced to drink muddy floodwaters to stay alive and officials said: "We cannot rule out the possibility of an epidemic in the devastated regions."

The worst hit areas were Moulvibazar, Habiganj, Comilla and Brahmanbaria districts in the east and Rangpur in the north.

Authorities sent troops to mount a rescue operation less than a month after 11,000 people were killed by tidal waves caused by a cyclone.

A police superintendent at Habiganj, told Reuters: "Money, wheat, and old clothes are coming in every day, from the government's relief fund or the Red Cross."

"But they are just too in-

adequate considering the number of mouths you have to fill."

Refugees plucked to safety from Moulvibazar said rescue teams were using only about a dozen small boats and ferries to save flood victims, some of whom managed to stay alive by climbing tall trees.

Officials said relief supplies had been slow because flood-hit areas were unable to land in flood-hit areas where water was lapping at the roofs of houses.

Only 12 people are known to have died so far in the floods, all of them from the Moulvibazar area. But Dhaka weather bureau predicted more rain over the next few days and said the floods could get worse.

Pakistani committee split over political parties

ISLAMABAD (R) — A key Pakistani parliamentary committee is split on how to revive banned political parties amid opposition fears that military rulers want to restrict the number of parties.

The Karachi daily Dawn quoted Railway Minister Abdul Ghafoor Hoi Sunday as saying the 29-member committee was considering proposals on whether to restore all political parties, have a two-party system or a one-party system.

Opposition politicians have expressed fears that the military rulers want to restrict the number of political parties in a future set-up and impose a permanent ban on the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

The National Assembly (Lower

House) committee is also discussing a proposal that a party failing to get 10 per cent of the votes in a province should be barred at the national level. Mr. Hoi was quoted as saying.

The committee, headed by Interior Minister Mohammad Aslam Khattak, was named by Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo early this month to recommend a political framework to replace martial law.

Mr. Junejo said a bill based on the committee report would be sent to the newly-elected parliament and as soon as it was passed he would ask military President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq to lift martial law.

General Zia imposed martial law on seizing power in a July, 1977, military coup

U.N. marks 40 years of its charter

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — A four-day commemoration of the 40th anniversary of the U.N. Charter began Sunday with a service at Grace Cathedral on a hilltop overlooking San Francisco Bay.

The charter was signed in San Francisco by 50 nations on June 26, 1945, after a two-month conference. The United Nations formally came into being on Oct. 24 of that year.

Membership in the world body that superseded the weakened League of Nations, now stands at 159 countries and dozens of permanent delegates in New York are expected here for this week's anniversary.

The ecumenical service at the huge, gray-concrete Grace Cathedral was the first official event of the anniversary, that ends on Wednesday with speeches from U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz.

Conference organisers said Mr. Shultz's speech was in doubt because of the TWA plane hostage situation in Beirut.

Mr. Shultz and Mr. Perez de Cuellar will be the highest ranking officials at the celebration. The major events are taking place in the War Memorial Veterans Building, where the charter was signed, and the Fairmont Hotel, which housed the American delegation during the charter-drafting conference.

Several signatories of the charter are also participating, including Harold Stassen of the United States, now 78, and Carlo Romulo of the Philippines, 85. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit of India had accepted an invitation, but was prevented by illness from coming, said one official.

Easton Rothwell, 82, who served as executive secretary of the San Francisco conference, said in an interview that the charter was written and signed despite numerous competing special interests at the drafting session.

Horror and frustration surround retrieval of Air India crash victims

The Associated Press

CORK, Ireland — At one point during the rescue operation, the helicopter crewmen thought they were winching up the body of a child. It turned out to be a child's doll.

The incident seemed to underline Sunday's horror and frustration in the North Atlantic. The British Royal Air Force Sea King helicopter had flown to the scene of Air-India Flight 182's crash immediately, hoping to find survivors.

"We immediately realised that was not going to be the case," said co-pilot John Deane.

All day the seven Sea Kings and two Chinooks ferried the dead to a temporary morgue and took off in search of more.

On the ground, troops carried the corpses away on stretchers, hurrying through pelting rain. A 10-man Irish honour guard saluted each batch of dead.

"That's enough, I've had enough," a weary officer was heard exclaiming as yet another helicopter set off on the journey to the scene of the crash, 195 kilometres southwest of Ireland.

When the search was suspended at nightfall some 15 hours after the crash, 123 bodies had been recovered. Eighty-four were winched from the ocean surface to helicopters. Others were aboard ships in the area which rushed to

help. The search resumed Monday.

There was no indication of the airliner ditching in the sea because none of the bodies recovered were wearing life jackets.

"There was an oil slick and we could see wreckage from the undercarriage. Bodies were floating in the water," said Flight Lieutenant Neil Robertson, 29, whose British Nimrod reconnaissance plane was first on the scene.

"We could see aircraft panels, seats and pieces of interior trim. We also located some survival dinghies only partially inflated which had no one in them."

Flight Lieutenant Peter Wallis said he had been in the air for seven hours. "We were picking up bodies five at a time and then landing them on the hatches of a cargo ship nearby called the Norman Amstel."

"We took about 15 that way, and then brought another 12 back here. That was all we could do. It was just a matter of picking up dead bodies."

Of the first 18 bodies flown to Cork, 17 were women. Joe Jennings, director of the Irish government's information office, told a news conference.

The airport at Cork, a port city in southwestern Ireland, became a refueling base for the Royal Air Force helicopters searching the crash area, and an airport building

became a temporary morgue for bodies found in the Atlantic before they were removed to Cork regional hospital.

"Every one of them I have seen in shattered or burned," said an airport official who declined to be named. "I have never seen anything like it. Some of the lads were near to tears."

Flight Lieutenant Stephen Ingham of the Royal Air Force said his Chinook helicopter had picked up nine naked bodies from the sea. "They were all Indians... they were dismembered bodies, naked bodies. It was quite horrific."

He said: "From my personal viewpoint the bodies fell quite a long way before they hit the water because they were all naked. Obviously with a body free falling at 120 miles per hour the clothes would be ripped off."

India's ambassador to Ireland, Kiran Doshe, watched the bodies being unloaded and said he was "shocked and appalled."

Paul Redfern and John Dean, both flight lieutenants, described how the rescue worked. They said their crewman Sgt. Mark Todd went down on a winch line to pull bodies from the sea, and then was winched back into the Sea King helicopter.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

1974 Tribune Magazine Syndicate, Inc.

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH

♠ A Q 5 2

♥ Q 10 4

♦ K 5 3

♣ Q 4

EAST

♠ 10 4

♥ 9 8 3

♦ Q 9 8

♣ J 10 9 8 7

SOUTH

♠ K 8 6

♥ A K 8 5 2

♦ A 7 4 2

♣ A 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 -	Pass	3 -	Pass
4 -	Pass	Pass	Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠.

Here's a chance to test your technique. Cover the East-West hands with your thumbs and plan the play in four hearts after West leads the jack of clubs.

Obviously, you are in danger of losing three diamonds and a club. If West has the king of clubs or the ace of diamonds, one of those losers will disappear. In addition, you can make your contract if the spades

Handwritten signature: *Handwritten signature*